HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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TEN PAGES!

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	14th "
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th Septmber, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Colspellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at times, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bollen	4,191	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bollen	4,191	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	23rd Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner (or [illegible]) other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage [illegible]. To be had at this Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 5th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th Oct., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder. Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE. AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, 12th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on or about 5th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 3rd October, 1903.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Mazanzini	17th Oct. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "BOMBAY MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 4,624 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 9th proximo.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th September, 1903.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. **O T B**
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS :
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Suppliers by the Bottle
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EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above ; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above ; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1 ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies ; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds ; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement ; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!
LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL,
PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND
SAIL, AWNINGS AND PAULINS MADE TO ORDER.
STEEL WIRE ROPES
OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND RAILWAY STORES.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & CO'S.
UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION : Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.

Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month.
" 24 " " 26 " "

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, NEMESIS.
SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time ; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy
Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

ARIEL CYCLES.
Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON.
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS :
THE CORONATION CYCLE AND RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
POONA : Messrs. PRIEST & Co.
CALCUTTA : Messrs. MAUD & Co.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
CHOCOLATE SPECIALITIES.

CREAMS
ALMOND
NOUGAT
PEPPERMINT
LIQUEURS
} Made fresh on the Premises, Rs. 2 per lb.

PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE,
JUST UNPACKED,
AND
PETER'S BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE,
CAN NOW BE HAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS
AND
CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "BOMBAY MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No 14, Victoria Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th September, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE-OPENING OF THE KHOPOLI BRANCH.

ON and from THURSDAY, the 15th of October, 1903, and until further notice the KHOPOLI Branch will be RE-OPENED for all descriptions of traffic and a goods train carrying passengers will run daily between KARJAT and KHOPOLI to the following timing:—

DOWN GOODS	H. M.	UP GOODS	H. M.
Karjat dep. ...	... 11-35	Khopoli dep.	.. 13-25
Khopoli arr. ...	... 12-25	Karjat arr.	.. 14-15

For detailed timings and other information see the poster notice exhibited at stations between Bombay and Khopoli.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 2nd October, 1903.

NOTICE.

RE-OPENING of ST. PETER'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.—A few VACANCIES now available.

Large and commodious Buildings are about to be erected, and it is hoped early next year to have accommodation for fifty Boarders.

Apply to
"THE SISTER IN CHARGE."

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 12th October, 1903, and following days, commencing at 2 P.M., a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage, Canvas, Blocks, Chain, Cable and Rigging, Boats, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, &c., &c.

The Stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 5th October.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after sale; otherwise either the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State or ground-rent charged at Rs. 2 per diem for each lot, or part of a lot, not removed within the time allowed, unless the time has for special reasons been extended.

2. No Dockyard employe will be permitted to purchase Stores at the Auction Sales in the Dockyard.

For further particulars, apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

S. GOODRIDGE.
Director, Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 28th September, 1903.

EXTRA DAY POONA RACES.

SATURDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, 6th October, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 1st October, 1903.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, to the Registered Share-holders on production of their Share Certificates.

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30-0-0 per Share will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, to the Registered Share-holders on production of their Share Certificates.

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
COMMENCING
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffons, Silks, Serge, Muslins, Crepons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
7-8, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 374 of 1901.

JAMSEDJI NUSSERWANJI TATA, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Waudby Road, Fort .... Plaintiff.

vs.

RANCHORDAS GIRDHARIDAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar without the Fort of Bombay, a minor of the present age of two years or thereabouts by his guardian aditem Mr. F. H. De BRITTO, MANOCKJI EDULJI CONTRACTOR, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, VITHALDAS RAMDAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and JETHA BHAMA, MOTI PAMA, NARSING JETHA, MALLA PAMA and NATHA BOKA, the last five trading together at Bombay in Partnership under the name, style, and Firm of JAITHA DHIMA and COMPANY, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date of 10th day of February, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants abovenamed in the following properties, viz:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land situate at Worli, in the town and registration of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-two and a half square yards, be the same, a little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 440, and Street No. 342, and bounded on the north by what is known as Cleveland's private Road, on or towards the south partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described and partly by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, on the east by the Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of the said Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, reserving to Mr. Cleveland the original owner of the property, the right to draw water from the well referred to in a certain Indenture of lease bearing date the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and made between Mr. Cleveland of the one part and the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, of the other part, for the use of his servants, workmen and cattle and domestic purposes.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand and two hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A-3035 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2536(1) to 2536 (b). and Street Nos. 1, 1A and 1B., and bounded on the east by the Cleveland Bunder Road, on the west and north by Cleveland Road, and on the south by the property of Jamsetji Pestonji Randelia.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land, with the hereditaments or chawls standing thereon, situate at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, on the west side of Cleveland Road, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the south and east by Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, and which premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226, and Assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. G-439 (4) to 439 (9) and Street No 341 (c) to 341 (h).

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-three square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, situate at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay along with the other land under Collector's Old No. 667, and New Survey No. 3226, and bounded on the south by Cleveland Road, on the north and east by the land belonging to Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hoosein Ebrahim, and on the west by the property of the said Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 3rd day of September, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES ON WEDNESDAY THE 7TH OCTOBER 1903.

WITH reference to the notice dated 14th July, 1903, the SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS for Poona Races advertised to run on SATURDAY, 3rd October, 1903, will run on WEDNESDAY the 7th October, 1903, instead.

The Tickets issued for specials on 3rd October, 1903, will be available for the specials running on 5th October, 1903.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 3rd October, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 73 OF 1902.

DHARAMDAS VALLABDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOPAL LALCHAND, residing at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort, RUNCHORDAS KHOOSHAL and LALLOO HURJEE, residing at Abdool Rehman Street, without the Fort, and MANECKCHAND BHIKA, residing at New Hanuman Street, without the Fort, all of Bombay, Hindus .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1902, the following two immoveable properties will be SOLD in two separate lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties, viz:—

LOT No 1.

All that piece of land situate on the South side of the public road leading to Banganga at Walkeshwar in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1522-9 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 38, New No. 11287, Old survey No. 3 and New Survey No. 7277 together with the building erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward D No. 2667 and Street No. 53 and bounded by the East by the property of Jairam Somji, on the West by the Temple of Sari Baldevji, on the North by public road leading to Bangaga and on the South by the property belonging to Dwarkadas Laloobhoy, and which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 351 2 9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3627 and Street No. 61 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the said Govindji Thakersey Mooiji, on or towards the West by the property of Vasonjee Waljee, on or towards the North by the seashore and on or towards the South by the public passage leading to the said Warden Road, and which said premises are now and for sometime past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Punch.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs MULJEE and DHARAMSEY, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th day of August, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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AND
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AND COMMISSION AGENTS
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Manager.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......................£562,500

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JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Paid up Capital.........................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances:
4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 9,410,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and colored piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as iron and teak bedsteads, marble top wash hand and round tables, dining tables, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, meatsafe, light chairs, sofas, book case, brass cot, large iron safe on stand, cottage piano in good order, hat and book stands, etc.

1 gold hunting watch by James Mc Cabe, London.
1 large accurate and new scale with stand and drawers for jewellers and laboratory use.

AT 2 P.M.

Several second-hand gent's bicycles.
1 pair rubber tyred dogcart wheels, 4½ feet.
1 new English leather brass-mounted single harness.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR DRAWING-ROOM FURNISHERS, MERCHANTS, AND AGENTS.

On FRIDAY the 9th instant at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Dady House," Church Gate Street Fort the following valuable fancy goods consisting of bentwood new furniture by J. J. Cohen, venetian glass wall mirrors large size musical boxes playing Hindustani tunes with spare records, singing bird in cage, Edison concert and home phonographs, electric fans, majolica jardiniers figures and vases, carriage and sofa cushions and table covers, best platedware, cases of fish and fruit, knives and forks, bamboo furniture, carriage timepieces, marble clocks, binoculars, dressing cases, bronze figures, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS.

On MONDAY, the 12th October, at 3 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the Shippers to close account—

A consignment of 10 packages incandescent electric lamps of 100 to 220 Valtage and 8, 16, 25 and 32 candle power.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 a.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Karelwady, Thakorwar Road, opposite the Panday Dharamsala, a large number of choice plants, such as different varieties of crotons, Poona roses, dracena, magnolia grandiflora, creepers, grafted chikoo, caladiums, ferns, begonia, about 50 varities of palms, including prechardia, grandis and pacifica, lantana, rubra arica Americana &c, the property of NANABHAI BURJORJI SAKLATWALA Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF ABOUT 600 TONS OF NORTH WELSH COAL.

Under instructions from Captain Chas. K. Sergent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th October, 1903, at 3-30 p. m., at Mallet Bunder, and on account of whom it may concern—

About 600 tons of North Welsh Coal in 3 depots, landed damaged by fire and water ex s.s. "Hilarius"

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. BANKER & Co.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Cross Road, opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and above Premji Ruttunji's shop, by order of the mortgagee in possession, and on account and risk of Messrs. Banker and Co., stock-in-trade consisting of woolen goods, such as pieces of flannels, Cashmere, muslins, hats, collars, ties &c., show cases, cupboards, benches, couches, chairs, tables, sewing machines, coir matting, gas fittings, and other sundry articles &c., &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, sell by public Auction at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p. m. the following on account and risk of the consignors—

14 cases miscellaneous sample goods, consisting of 100 doz under vests, trousers, cardigan jackets, under shirts besides cruet stands, powder boxes, jugs flower vases decanters, jardiniers, liquor sets filters water bottles tin baking pans coffee bottles, tumblers, iron cash boxes, cigarett holders combs, hair pins leather bags, lamps etc.

7 Pieces 56 × 106 yds black melton cloth.
2 do. 4? × 100 yds Green do.
20 Doz white and coloured linen shirts.
10 cases each 100 re ms white glazed notepaper.
11 cases each 50,000 Hansa size envelopes.
2 cases each 500 gross soda water bottle rubber rings.
70 pairs red woollen blankets 62in by 80in, and 67in. by 86in
3 Dnsmore typewriters, No. 2.
6 ladies bicycle (quite new), manufactured by the Star Cycle Company, Limited.

A teak drawing room suit consisting of 2 settees 6 chairs and 2 easy chairs fitted with leather lining.

A lot of second-hand books belonging to a gentleman consisting of Hayden's Dictionary of Dates dictionary of science and art dictionary of arts manufactures and mines, Websters dictionary of English language pocket and school dictionaries of English and German and French and English drainage of districts and lands foundation and concrete works carpentry and joining legendry lores of the mills of England flora indica handbook of India flora choice stove and greenhouse plants wonders of the plant world the gardeners assistant &c.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND AND MILLS of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., situate at Royapuram, Madras.

(Sale to take place in Bombay.)

Messrs, SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, under instructions from Messrs, Goculdas Naranji and Sorabjee Curretjee Sett, the trustees for the debenture holders of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld., by virtue of an indenture dated 26th January, 1898, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 31st day of October, at 2-30 p.m., all the state and interest of the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., hereafter called the said Company in all the piece of land at Rayapuram in Madras, hereafter briefly described and all and singular the mill's engine house, boiler house, warehouse, and other buildings standing thereon, and all and singular the engines, boilers, mill-gear, mill wright work, fixed and moveable machinery tools, fixtures, and other plant, placed or used in or upon the said land, buildings and premises and used in connection with the business of the said Company.

The Mills are at Rayapuram in the City of Madras, and consist of two mills erected on a large piece of land admeasuring about 20,600 square yards, surrounded by a pucca built wall. The spinnings mills are believed to be equipped with machinry which is in good working order, with the exception of few and the greater part of the machinery is of the modern principle, and the whole consists of about 22,000 spindles.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and list of machinery application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustomjee and Kola, solicitors for the said trustees, at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1903.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 2

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	88 7-8	= + 3-8
3 do. Rentes	96 3 4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15-16	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 5-8	= +1-8
2 months hence	27 5-16	= +3-16
Spot in New York	59 3-4	=
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·19	= — 1
Berlin „	20·39 1-2	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 3-4	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 per ct	= — 1-8
6 „ „ „	4 per ct	= — 1-8
„ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4 pr ct	= +1-4
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 5-8 pr ct	= + 1-2
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4 pr ct	= unchanged
7 day market loans	3 1-4 pr ct	= do

Sugar: German granulated 1st marks, 10 3-8—1-16.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat, 34 1-2s. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone steady.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cownpore 34s. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone steady.

Rapeseed.—Brown 32. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone steady.

Linseed Bold 37 1-8. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone firm.

Arrivals—Steamers Chatton, Fulwell.

1903	1902
Week's receipts 289,000 bales	Week's receipts, 305,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain, 65,000 bales	Exports to Great Britain, 109,000 bales
Exports to Continent, 175,000 bales	Exports to Continent 196,000 bales
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports 29 000 bales	Stock of Cotton at U S Ports 37,000 bales
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns, 90,000 bales	Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns, 240,000 bales
Price of Mid Americans at Liverpool, 6·24	Price of Mid Americans at Liverpool, 4·84

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 6·04—2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·17	5 13	5·11	5·10
— 10	— 8	—8	— 8
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April.**	**April-May.**	**May-June**
5·10	5 10	5·11	5·11
— 8	— 8	— 7	— 7

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	36,000 bales
Do. last year	42,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Do. do Continent	5,000
Mid-Uplands	10·00—25
Futures, month of Dec.	9·39—18
Do. do. March	9·41—14

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 1-2 — 3-16
Futures, month of Jan.	9·32 — 14
Do. do. April	9·47 — 15
Tone at close	Steady.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 2nd October, 1903:—

Cotton	94 bales.
Wheat	8,128 cwts.
Linseed	2,917 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	2,981 „
Gingellyseed	3,661 „
Poppyseed	1,874 „
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	1,363 „
Rice	1,456 „
Myrabollams	116 „
Cottonseed	9,166 „

BOMBAY, 3RD OCTOBER 1903.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs 3	do	do		170 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	135
Shanghai	30	do	do	186
Japan	30	do	do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98·13
1st Settlement	„ 98·11

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3	do,
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3	do,
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do,

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	4	6
Rapeseed.—Tone qqiet.			
Brown Cawnpore ready	Rs. 5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore „	„ 5	11	0
Yellow Guzerat „	„ 5	12	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	4	6
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 30-0
Club No. 1	„ 29·0
Hard Red	„ 23·0

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger .... Nil.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	88 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	96 3 4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	27 5-8

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND. OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole area. The barometer is in moderate to large defect of normal in all districts more particularly in Berar and the Central Provinces and Secunderabad; where the deficiency amounts to about a tenth and half.

Winds are cyclonic in Berar and the Central Provinces while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Jamnagar and Belgaum, and moderate at Bijapur and Cawnpore, and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest departures are:—Maximum from 5° to 16° in defect in Berar and at Poona, Bellary, Bangalore, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Agra, and 7° in excess at Deesa. The maximum varied from 109° at Jacobabad to 77° at Belgaum and Bangalore, and the minimum from 79° at Karachi to 66° at the Belgaum and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rainfall has been pretty general, the heaviest amounts being 4' 42" at Allahabad, 3' 47" at Bombay, 2' 03" at Mangalore and between one and two inches at Poona, Cuddapah, Madras, Cochin, Ratnagiri, Sholapur and Ahmednagar.

Weather.—An area of abnormally low pressure lies over Berar, the Central Provinces and at and about Secunderabad, where the deficiency is a little more than a tenth and half. Winds are cyclonic round about this area, and as pressure is rising in Central India and Gujarat its further course is uncertain. General rain is to be expected.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ADVICES from Home state that Sir Arthur Fanshawe, Director-General of the Post Office, on leave, has so far recovered his health that he proposes to return to India in January, if only for a short stay.

AT Towcester, a young man, giving the name of Robert Stevens, was charged with stealing a motor-car, valued at £235, at Towcester. By breaking a window he had gained access in the middle of the night to a cycle and car warehouse opposite to the police station. He had then opened the door from the inside, driven out the car, and proceeded towards London. The theft was only discovered the next morning. Inspector Webster started in pursuit and found that the police at St. Albans had attempted to stop the prisoner for furious driving. He then discovered his whereabouts in London and arrested him. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BARODA.

DEATHS.

JACOB—October 3, at Baroda, Mrs. Jacob, wife of Captain H F Jacob, Bombay Political Department.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MILNE—September 27, at Ranchi, the wife of W S Milne, C S, of a son.

TAINSH—September 28, at Sonepur, B N W Ry, the wife of J Ramsay Tainsh, of a daughter.

WALL—September 25, at Kohima, Naga Hills, the wife of Captain Alan Copinger Wall, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CLAYTON-DAUBENY—NICHOLL—September 26, at St Mary's Church, Jamalpur, by the Revd W H Careless, Charles Redmond Clayton-Daubeny, elder son of the late Captain Redmond Browne Clayton-Daubeny, 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch) and 36th Worcesters, to Elfrida Maud, younger daughter of the late Edward Nicholl, Esq., C I E.

DEATHS.

BAPTISTE—September 29, at the General Hospital, Calcutta Aloysious Edmund (Algy), the dearly loved infant son of Mr and Mrs E C Baptiste, aged six months and two days.

FRANKERD—September 28, at Raipur, C P, of enteric, the Revd Arthur E Frankerd, Chaplain of Chhatisgarh.

SPINK—September 30, at 5, Government Place, Calcutta, Annie, the beloved wife of T W Spink, aged 47.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 46m. High water 10-38m., 10-57a. Low water, 4-13m., 4-35a.
Municipal Corporation,
Gymkhana Golf competition.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's practice, Town Hall, 5-45 p.m.

DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE ALIBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of September was 385 of which 56 were males, 156 females, and 173 children.

ARRIVAL OF THE HOLKAR.—His Highness Gui patrao Holkar of Indore, attended by thirty-five followers arrived in Bombay on Friday night and has taken up his residence at Girgaum.

THEFT AT THE GOVERNMENT STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Chintu Govind a hamal at the Government Stationery Department, with the theft of a yard and a half of black cloth valued at Rs. 6, the property of Government Mr. Meherji Hormasji, Assistant Superintendent Government Stationery Department, said the accused was arrested by his inspector with the property in his possession on the evening of the 30th ultimo. He had been in Government service for twenty-three years. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and begged for mercy. The Magistrate sentenced him to six weeks, rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Saturday, Mr P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Godaveribai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty, the wife of one Girdhar Kubba, a servant to a cloth merchant. The evidence showed that the deceased had a quarrel with her husband on Thursday morning when the latter slapped her on the face. Since then she appeared sulky and did not speak to her husband when he came home for his mid-day meal. She did not take her food in the evening and retired to rest. The next morning she was found unconscious in her bed and was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that she had been suffering from opium poisoning. She was detained under treatment but did not recover and died. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CHEATING A CLOTH MERCHANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ranchod Arjun, a Hindu, was charged with cheating in respect of some pieces of cloth valued at Rs. 30, the property of Ranchoddas Khimji, a cloth merchant in Mulji Jetha Market. Evidence showed that the accused went to the shop of the complainant on the 17th ultimo, and bought the property on credit in the name of his brother Sunderji. In the evening the complainant inquired of Sunderji if he had sent his brother for the property. On Sunderji denying all knowledge of the fact the complainant informed the police. The accused was arrested on the 25th September. He made statements to the police which led to the recovery of all the property from several persons in Bombay. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AMICABLY SETTLED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Noorali Pardhan, Mahomed Jafer, Mahomedans, and Anandji Nanji, a Hindu, were charged with assault and insult at the instance of Carrim Meherali, an assistant to Datubhai Hussum, a dealer in furniture in Chakla Street. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the accused. It appeared that the complainant's master and the accused had supplied chairs for the Jain Conference held some time ago in Bombay. On the 22nd September the parties were busy removing their respective chairs when an altercation ensued over some chairs and hence the complaint. On a suggestion for settlement from the Bench, Mr. Kapadia said his client did not want to be vindictive, neither he would care for the costs. He was open to any reasonable terms. Eventually it was settled that the accused should express their regret for the occurrence and pay Rs. 50 in charity. Under the circumstances his Worship allowed the case to be compounded.

THE SARASWAT WIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI:—The second annual meeting of this Association, established for helping the poor and deserving students of the Goud Saraswat Brahman community, was held in the hall of the Aryan Education Society's High School in Girgaum on Thursday (Dassara day; Mr. Waman Ramchandra Kerkar B.A., LL.B., was voted to the chair. Mr. Govind Mallinath Thenge, B.A., the honorary secretary of the Association, presented the second annual report which showed that the last year was distinctly one of progress. The number of members increased from 65 to 97. Eight students were taken up during the year as against three in the first year. Three of these are college students and four high school students the remaining one being a student of the local school of Art. Speeches were made by Dr. Anant Narayan Sambare, L. M. & S. and the President, both of whom dwelt on the necessity of such an institution in the community. They also referred to the excellent work done by the Association and appealed for help. A vote of thanks to the chairman and to the board of the Aryan Education Society, who kindly placed their hall at the disposal of the Association terminated the proceedings.

ALLEDGED COTTON FRAUDS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the notice matter in which Laxmidas Naranji trading in the name of Sunderji Keshavji, appeared to show cause why process should not be issued against him on charges of fraud, and cheating in respect of 159 bales of cotton belonging to the firm of Odeyial Dhadha, doing business in Kalbadevi Road. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Kanga, of Messrs Bhaishanker Kanga, and Girdherlal, solicitors, appeared for the petitioner, and Messrs. Kapadia, Sealy and Dastur, pleaders, appeared for the respondent. In disposing of the notice his Worship remarked he did not think any useful purpose would be served by his converting the notice into a summons. No act bringing the respondent within the pale of criminal law had been committed, as the evidence showed that the practice prevailing was not to give cash on delivery. Supposing it to be a cash transaction, where was the evidence to prove that when the respondent gave the cheque he knew he had not sufficient funds at the time, and therefore knowingly committed fraud. He therefore discharged the notice and referred the petitioner to the civil court.

SUICIDE OF A LAW STUDENT.—In Wodehouse Road yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Piroz Shah Rustomji Nariman, aged thirty, a Parsi student in Law, residing with his father in Wodehouse Road Colaba. The evidence showed that for the last three or four months the deceased had been suffering from melancholia and was under the treatment of Dr. Boyd. Owing to the weak state of his mind he had ceased studies since some months past and was recently sent to Deolali for change, whence he returned about a week ago, He seemed better in strength for the change but his mind was in the same condition. He often threatened his life and said he would not live long On Saturday morning he went into the bath-room to have his bath as usual. As he did not return from the bath-room for some time the door was opened, when the deceased was found sitting against the wall of the room by himself bleeding from wounds in the throat left wrist and stomach. A razor stained with fresh blood was also found on the parapet of the bath. The deceased who was semi-conscious asked paper and pencil and wrote that he wanted to go to school, Dr. Boyd was sent for and under his advice the deceased was conveyed to the St George's Hospital where he died the same night. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor while of unsound mind.

SETTLED BY CONSENE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, at the High Court, on Saturday, heard the suit brought by Haji Jakaria Haji Patel against Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Company in respect of monies due by the latter to the former.—Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Robertson said the account between the plaintiff and the defendants was mutual, open and a current account.

Ellias Haji Abdul Rahim deposed he was a constituted attorney of the plaintiff and was also his moonim and managed his business. The plaintiff had dealings with the defendants' firm composed of Hasambhai Visram, Fazulbhai Visram and Hajibhai Visram, who were partners in the firm of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co. There was Rs. 39,500 due to the plantiff by the defendants, who were to be given credit for Rs. 6,300.

Mr. Robertson said he appeared for the first and third defendants. The solicitors instructing him had not got a warrant from the second defendant, Mr. Fazulbhai Visram.

His lordship by consent of parties passed a decree against the defendants for Rs. 39,500, and for the defendants the amount claimed, namely, Rs. 6,300, the amounts to be set off against each other. The defendants to pay the costs of the suit.

TERRIBLE ENCOUNTER WITH A "SEA SERPENT."

"Great Green Glistening Eyes,"

FRASERBURGH, which is a perfect hotbed of sea-serpents, not to be outdone by Montrose, has a much better story than one which came from the latter place the other day, and according to which the sea serpent had been seen going north at a great speed. The Glengrant, from Fraserburgh, has returned to port from the fishing grounds in the North Sea and the captain and crew, numbering in all ten men report a terrific encounter with the sea serpent in the North Sea. The following is their story:—They were some eighty miles from land and just on the break of dawn the hands turned up to try the draught nets. Suddenly a tremendous commotion arose on the weather quarter scarcely forty yards away. One of the crew remarked Whales, but, to their consternation, a huge dark body rose and made for the steamer. The men were almost paralysed at the awful sight of the monster, which came on with a swaying motion. When twenty feet off the vessel it reared to a great height above, and with a loud hissing noise plunged down again. A second more and the vessel was lifted at least 6ft. as the monster worked its way through the water beneath her. The vessel took a great dip by the bows and shipped a huge sea washing the peck dear and flooding the engine-room cabin and forecastle. The utmost consternation prevailed amongst the bewildered crew, as the steamer first looked like capsizing, and then swamping. By the time things were righted the monster was some distance off but to the horror of the crew if was seen turning and coming on again at a furious pace. One of the fishing hands appeared the only one who had not lost his head, for he dashed below and got a gun. When the animal was fifteen yards away he fired at the head. Whether he hit it is not known but it dived, and a long, sinuous body followed wriggling like a serpent, but travelling at a great speed. Long afterwards the huge monster's undulations could be seen. It was twice the length of the Glengrant, or nearly 200ft It has a head like a sea-horse, with a long mane or fin down the back, great green glistening eyes, an enormous mouth and teeth.

Our old friend of the silly season—the sea-serpant—was seen by a boats crew off Montrose the other day according to report; but it may not be generally known that this ancient monster of tradition and the summer resort has to a certain degree at least been accepted by science as a reality. Several specimens of the ribbon-fish—Regalicus Russelli, it has been named—have from time to time been captured. They are deep sea fish and are literally like a ribbon. They are beautiful diaphanous creatures, we are told, clear jellylike, silver in colour, tinted with blue, and splashed with black tigerlike stripes. The forehead is very high, and from the top of the head rise a series of dorsal spines, eight in number, and when, erect resemble a red mane giving the fish a most fantastic appearence. The fin continues the whole length of the body and just below the pectoral fins extend two long rays which represent the ventral fins. The head is long and oblong; the teeth absent; the body ribbonlike—that is, flat gradually tapering to the tail.

The exact size to which this remarkable fish attains is not known, but specimens ranging up to sixty feet in length have been examined and may be considred, so far as know giants of the tribe. Goode and Bean referring to a specimen twenty feet in length state: And it is more than probable that they grow much larger and that many of the creatures popularly identified with the sea serpent are only large animals of this type. In 1860 a specimen seventeen feet in length went ashore in Hungry Bay, Bermuda and more recently still specimens have been washed ashore on the coast of California.

DISPUTE BETWEEN NATIVE STATES.

The dispute between the Travancore and Cochin Darbas over a pair of elephant tusks, appears to have assumed an interesting aspect. The cause of the dispute may be explained in a few words. The tusks were seized some time ago by the Cochin Police at Muttoncherry where the were brought for sale. The persons in whose possession they were found stated to the Public that they were brought from Alwaye. An enquiry was held by the Police into the affair and seeing the circumstances; under which the parties came in possession of the tusks they referred the matter to the Magistracy. In the meantime, Travancore lodged a claim alleging that the tusks were stolen from its forests. The Magistrate enquired into the case and decided it in favour of Cochin the tusks being delivered to the Cochin Sircar. At this juncure Travancore wihtdrew its claim urging that the Bitritish Resident was being moved in the matter. When Mr. Mackenzie asked the Cochin Durbar to deliver the tusks to Travancore, the former refused to do so, and cited the decision of the Magistrate. The Resident in reply wrote back to say that the Cochin Magistrate had no jurisdiction to try a case in which Travancore was party, and consequently he asked the Dewan to enquire into it himself and dispose of it. The Dewan referred the matter to the Peishcar who served a notice on the Dewan of Travancore to prove the claim. Objection was taken to this procedure for want of jurisdiction. The Dewan of Cochin has submitted a memorandum to the British Resident in which it is stated that several cases were tried and disposed of by the Cochin Courts in which Travancore was party, and there are cases on record tried and disposed of by Travancore Courts, in which Cochin figured as a party, reference being made finally to the provisions in the Civil Procedure Codes of both the States allowing the trial of such cases, and to the debision of the Cochin Chief Court against Tavancore in a similar question of jurisdiction raised by it when it was hold that the Courts of both the States have jurisdiction one over the other. The matter is now before the British Resident and it is not althogether improbable that a reference will be made to the Madras Government.—"Mysore Standard."

MR. W. S. MEYER, Editor, "Imperial Gazetteer," leaves Simla shortly on tour.

MR. MAXWELL, Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, has left Simla on tour in the Punjab and Sind.

THE storm which has travelled up through Lower Bengal and the east of the Central Provinces has given heavy rain at Allahabad, 5 1-2 inches being recorded in the 24 hours ending on Friday morning

MR. ARTHUR CHAMBERLAIN, brother of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, will arrive in Ceylon by the Bibby liner "Warwickshire" in the latter half of November, and it is possible that he will stay in the island until the same steamer sails for Home on the 16th December.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, 1,653 tons, Captain D Dickson, sailed yesterday, for Vizagapatam, in ballast.

THE steamer Wensleydal, 2,508 tons, Captain J G Sharpe, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mombasa, via Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Secundra, 1675 tons, Captain R W G Lowe, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 1st September via Coast ports with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 1st Oct. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Hall, Captain Drew, Mr and Mrs Jones, Miss Spooner, Mr M A Duarte, Mr Hearn and 235 deck.

THE steamer Nerco, 2,412 tons Captain L Kovacce via arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Batoum. 9th September with a cargo of 147,420 cases of Kerosine oil. The Captain reports that one man died during the voyage of heat apoplexy. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Quayle	Royal Navy
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100	—	—
Do No 102	—	—
Do No 103	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 3

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Soudan		Henning	Southampton		Transport
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Byculla	1095	MacGregor			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin	Cochin	1-7	E Tajbhoy
Bancoora	2198	Hill			M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Mackinnon			T M & Co
N Macleod bq		Caffers			Captain
Redhill	2504	Dowell			A Montochoff
Valetta	2974	Palmer	Dunkirk		P & O Co
Virginia	2790	McDougall			W & A G & Co
Fultala	2692	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Africa	1302	Pigott			M M & Co
Grantley Hall	2585	Hann			Captain
Chindwara		Watson			M M & Co
Nankin	3257	Robert			P & O Co
Oriental	3835	Spicer	Aden		P & O Co
Highlander	1595	Dawson			W & A G & Co
Nizam	2041	Collier			T M & Co
Goalpara	1358	Cole			M M & Co
Tientsin	2555	Kenwick	Japan		P & O Co
Fореric	2521	Cowley			W & A Graham & Co
Nadir	2041	McLean			T M & Co
Khalif	2319	Middleton			K Nixon & Co
Boscombe	2433	Taylor			
Secundra	1675	Lawe			M M & Co
Wensleydale	2508	Sharpe			
Kola	497	Williams			M M & Co
Nino	2412	Kovocevic			W & A G & Co
Katoria	663	Hirst			M M & Co
Orisa	3525	Fry			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Mohammadi	1252				B & P S N Co
B	Langbank	2966	Rout	Marseilles	8-10	W & A G & Co
C	Gutenfels	1757	Rode	Hamburg	2-10	Glade & Co
D	Clan Ross	1654	Dickson	Madras Ports	4-10	F M & Co
F	Eidsvold	2292	Hatleburg	Stettin	7-10	K N C & Co
O	Ula	3426	Stone	Berbera	4-10	M M & Co
N	Santhia	3321	Phillips	Berbera	5-10	Transport
G	King Arthur	1047	Bunel			B & P S M Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Date.	Agent
Indravati	513	Mohamed	5-10	Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Bohemia	2011	Hunt	Liverpool	7-10	W & A G & Co
2	Bengal	2757	Phillips	China	7-10	P & O Co
3	Jeseric	3113	Shatton	Antwerp	12-10	W & A G & Co
4	V de Tamatave	2227	Peancellier	Havre	9-10	K N & Co
5	Chusan	2852	Cocke	China	21-10	P & O Co
6	Bombay Maru	3398	Murai	Japan	9-10	N Y Ka'sha
7	Prome	2229	McKay	Dunkirk	10-10	K N & Co
8	Taunton	2461	Saeberg	Hull	10-10	J M & Co
9	Trentham Hall	2161	Laidlay	Karachi	5-10	K N & Co
10&11	Imani	2979	Peabody	Hull	7-10	K N & Co
12	Caledonia	3520	Tecque	London	17-10	P & O Co
15	Belgian King	2170	Thompson	Leith	10-10	W & A G & Co
16	Safari	993	Winiker	Zanzibar	13-10	A Strandes

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Agent
Hilarius	1996	Sergent	Antwerp	J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Nerco s	Kovacevic	Batoum, Sept 9
3	Kola s	Williams	Karachi, Oct 1
	Wensleydale s	Sharpe	Mombasa
	Secundra s	Lowe	Calcutta, Sept 1

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Persia s	Wheler	London
4	Clan Ross s	Dickson	Vizagapatam

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Caledonia, for London, &c.
„ Mohammadi, for Singapore, &c.
„ Katoria, for Persian Gulf.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Port said 2nd.

British India S. N. Co's S. S. Goorkha left here this evening.

Liverpool 2nd.

City Line city of Delhi arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., S.S. Dumbea left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday the 4th Instant, at 1 p.m, and she is excepted here on Wednesday 7th Instant, at 9 a.m.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. Duca Balduino which left Bombay on the 15th September arrived at Naples on the 2nd inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bohemia s—184 bales wool and 30 bales goat hair W and A Graham and Co; 375 cwt cotton seed and 187 cwt grao Tyabjee and Co; 50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Bohemia s—10 casks condiments H Muncherjee and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Taunton s—40 cwt wheat Tata and Co; 10,000 cwt cottonseed Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwt joowar David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Belgian King s—660 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers,

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de Tamatave s—3,222 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—1,160 cwt maganese Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Prome s—509 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher.

FOR MARSEILLES

Bohemias—30 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 75 cwt gingellyseed Tyabjee and Co.
Langbank s—4,018 cwt linseed, 3,000 cwt teelseed, 2,000 cwt poppyseed and 1,000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers,

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales cotton Madraswalla and Sons and Co; 164 bales cotton John Fairclough and Co; 100 bales cotton N Futehally and Co; 50 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co; 100 bales twist Talati and Co.
Bengal s—68 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales twist Talati and Co.
Bengal s—1 pct rosa oil R M Jaffer and Co; 52 cases opium B & P S N Co; 13 cases aventurine stone H C Coocksey; 19 chests opium Talati and Co; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 28 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 14 chests opium C Bomanjee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS F. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th October.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound.)

Tuesday at 6-30 p.m. and Thursday at 8-15 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head Quarters.)

Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

2. The following Government Resolution is published for information:—

General Department. Bombay Castle,
No. 5675. 26th September 1903.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Lieut E L Bagshawe resigns his Commission with effect from the 8th September 1903.

3. Captain J J Marsland having returned from leave on the 2nd instant assumes Command for No. 2 Company from that date.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE "Pioneer" is informed on the best authority that the report mentioned on the 25th September, that the Hon'ble Mr. A. Martindale, Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, was likely to be retiring shortly is entirely unfounded.

THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"LALIMLI"
MATERIALS :
SUITING FLANNELS
In Light Mixtures, Plain & Striped, Medium Weight at Rs. 3 per yard 54" wide,
Do. do. light weight Rs. 2-12 per yard.
In Checks and Dark Mixtures, Plain and Striped, Medium Weight, at Rs. 3-8 per yard, 54" wide.
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
At Rs. 2 & Rs. 2-8 per yard, 54" wide.
SERGES.
Indigo Blue Serges and all other colours from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.
CURZON COATINGS.
(Fawn checks)
Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.
CHEVIOT TWEEDS
At Rs. 2-8 per yard, 54" wide.
GREAT COATINGS,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.
SERVANTS CLOTHING
MATERIALS
In all colours from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4 per yard, 54" wide.
WHITE CRICKETING
FLANNEL
At Rs. 2-12 per yard, 54" wide.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS
From Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.
HOSIERY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS,
BALACLAVA CAPS,
SOCKS, STOCKINGS,
CYCLE HOSE and
SANITARY GREY
UNDERWEAR OF THE FINEST
QUALITY,
"ANYTHING MADE OF
WOOL."
Send for Samples to
THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.;
CAWNPORE.

ARDESHIR'S
PRIZE DRAWING.

AN UNUSUAL assembly witnessed Messrs. ARDESHIR'S DRAWING. The Special Committee entered the room and accompanied the sealed box. The Committee announced that the business undertaken that evening was gratifying. Mr. Ardeshir had given entire charge of the Drawing to the Committee. The Committee carefully examined the numbers before sealing. Mr. Ardeshir said : "If you have any doubt please write a duplicate number and drop in the barrel. (No one came forward but gave hearty cheers.) The year 1899, when I introduced this scheme to the manufacturers my friends laughed at my ideas. Dear patrons, I thank you for your confidence in my business. Our articles of sale were 500 when I commenced, but they are at present 17,000, and we will endeavour to make it double on the NEXT DRAWING DAY on the 15th of November" (Cheers.) All the numbers were then placed in a big barrel and 523 prizes in another barrel. Ladies and Gentlemen voluntarily rolled the barrels till the operation was finished. FIFTY-SEVEN PRIZE TICKETS fell amongst the audience, and money was paid promptly on the spot. Refreshments were served on a liberal scale. The first prize fell (ticket No. 2089) to Bai Goolbai Cawasji Master, Parsee Bazar, Bombay ; the second prize of Rs. 500 (No. 3435) to Mr. A. D. Dhairyavan, Darga Street, Mahim ; and the third prize of Rs. 250 (No. 1074) to Ibrahim Aladdin, Sukkur. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over Hindustan.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery ; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,
GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

THE INDIAN HOTELS Co., Ld.
TAJ
MAHAL
PALACE
HOTEL
BOMBAY
OPEN 1ST DECEMBER, 1903.
ALL
LATEST COMFORT
MODERATE CHARGES.
From Rs. 6 Upwards.
LOUIS GAPP,
Manager

THE "UP-TO-DATE
SHORTHAND."
HEAD STUDIO, White House, Apollo Bunder,
BRANCH STUDIO, (Central) 53, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
POONA (Branch.) The Camp.
1st lesson write any word.
4th " 40 words minute.
11th " 120 words minute.
No books to buy.

The Head Studio is for the training of TUTORS, EXAMINERS, and Special Pupils, and will at all times be conducted by Mr. WARWICK PEELE.

A GOLD MEDAL will be contested for on the 1st January next, by the pupils of the Head Studio. A Gentleman of high position in Bombay will be invited to give a ten minutes' Speech.

A Central Studio has been opened at 53, Esplanade Road (near the Paper Currency), and is conducted by a Staff of specially trained Examiners. The Fees at this Studio are Rs. 21 for the full Course.

Those pupils who enrol at the Central Studio during this month of October will have the privilege of competing for a Cash Prize of Rs. 100, and for positions on the Staff at the Studios.

The terms at the Poona Studio are Rs. 21 for the full Course.

No classes to attend. Pupil comes for 10 minutes at any time between 9 o'clock and 5-30 o'clock.

POSTAL PUPILS may learn quite as easily as attending at the Studios. Remit Rs. 2 for the first lesson and full particulars, or Rs. 21 for the full course of 21 lessons.

WARWICK PEELE, Principal.
ADDRESS.—The Secretary, any branch as above.

THE
MUSIC SHOP
Where you can have the best
selection of all things
MUSICAL
AT
LOWER PRICES
than you would probably pay
Elsewhere.
S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

STAGE COACH.
TRAVELLING between WATHAR,
MAHABLESHWAR, and PANCHGANI
and *vice versa*,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE business at present carried on under the name of N. FRAMJI ARDASIR & CO., will from 1st October be carried on in the name of FRENCHMAN and GANDEVIA, who take this opportunity to tender their thanks to the public for their present patronage and hope they will continue the same support to the undersigned in future.

The Public are particularly requested to address all communications to us in our FIRM'S NAME in future, and not as Mail Contractor.

Office No. 63, Civil Lines, POONA,
PHIROZESHAH BOMANJI GANDEVIA
AND
NUSSERWANJI PALLONJI FRENCHMAN,
Proprietors,
(Late N. FRAMJI ARDESIR & Co.)

PIANOFORTES
SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE
STUTTGART.
JULIUS BLÜTHNER
LEIPZIG.
S. & P. ERARD
LONDON.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

Pianos by the above well-known Makers may be obtained for Cash or on the Hire System under which, by the payment of a fixed amount monthly, slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four payments, as the case may be.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
on application to
THE SOLE AGENTS :
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCT. 5, 1903.

A CRICKET TOUR.

THE visit of the Oxford Authentics to India is pleasantly recorded in "Ten Thousand Miles through India and Burma" by Cecil Headlam (I. M. Dent and Co.), one of the team, who, while acting the part of a quiet and effective wicket-keeper, had his eyes wide open to all there was to be seen socially and topographically in India. The book is not a bare record of a highly successful and interesting cricket tour ; lovers of the game will certainly read it for its workmanlike description of the nineteen matches in which the O. U. Authentics met India's tropical or subtropical Elevens with varying success. A wider circle—if outside the cricket world, there be such a thing—of readers will be interested in Mr. Headlam's description of what he saw in India and Burma during an active and appreciative four months' tour. The general fear which he detected on the part of his fellow-countrymen in India, lest the genial globe-trotter who frisks up and down the peninsula should take home with him a liking for the land, or even be so ill-advised as to express that liking in a book, did not deter him from frank approval of much that he saw among both Europeans and natives. He is a trifle too sarcastic when he attributes the non-use everywhere of electric punkas to the dread of running counter in practice to the theory promulgated by the cold weather visitor that the heat of the Indian climate is greatly exaggerated. He might put down our neglect of electric punkas and every other electric luxury to the miserable inefficiency of the rupee—from discussing which he refrains as too exciting a topic—and the want of enterprise among our languid capitalists. Mr. Headlam wisely avoids saying everything about every place and with marvellous temperance he resisted "spoiling his holiday with scenery" talk. He declined to enlighten his ignorance as to what happened in a place, if he did not specially want to know its history. But he was by no means in the position of the "other fellow" in the team, who declared he was jolly glad they had a match at Cawnpore, "because there we shall be able to see the Black Hole of Calcutta." He manages to throw much local colour on the course of what he calls the match-making tour and to steer clear of dulness and the dry detail that weary the average reader. Naturally the cricket part of the tour takes first place, after an explanation of the teams right to the title "Authentics," an appellation that puzzled many in this benighted land, and of how the idea of an Indian visit for play came to be realised. Bombay must still have a lively recollection of the matches that came off here in 1902, and no doubt Mr. Headlam is right when he says it would have been better had they taken Bombay at the end instead of at the beginning of the tour. They would have got accustomed to the new sort of sun that shone, and to the Indian varieties of batting and bowling. However, the whole experiment in cricket was a success, in spite of its disastrous start. They made many runs and hosts of friends simultaneously.

The first match was that against the Bombay Presidency on November the 17th, in which Captain Greig—whose portrait is given—played a superb innings of 204. This game was lost ; the next against the Hindus was drawn, and in the third, versus the Parsis, luck was against the Authentics. Mr. Headlam gives his opponents full credit "for playing first an uphill, and then a winning game with great determination and spirit." The turning point of the match, he held, was the decision that enabled D. Kanga to continue to play "the innings of his life." He made 116 runs, the highest score on the Parsi side. The Authentics were one man short in the second innings, but Mr. Headlam says "undoubtedly it was the best team of the two sides as they took the field that won," and Mehta's bowling and keen fielding are given full appreciation. This finished Bombay play, and though they were wreathed in garlands of flowers on the G. I. P. platform whence they started for Secunderabad the team were not exactly merry when they departed. There they had a drawn match. Two other draws awaited them later, but in all the other games, twelve, they scored over their opponents. A chapter on native cricket describes the growing interest of the Indians in sport of all kinds, and defines the march of British colonisation as made, first by the hunter, next by the soldier, and then by the cricketer ; the last, Mr. Headlam believes, does least harm, for cricket unites the ruler and the ruled and it fosters more robust qualities "than the mere learning by heart a play of Shakespeare or an essay by Macaulay, which is reckoned education in India." Of European cricket, the lamentable fact has to be recorded that men do not keep up their cricket as they would at home. There are many potent reasons for this ; the shortness of the afternoon hour when it is possible to play before the sun goes down, not giving time for a game ; men are too busy ; and the immense distances to be got over to play in a match practically put a round of cricket fixtures out of the question. The Behar Wanderer's team, mostly composed of indigo planters, which used to tour through India is now, in consequence of the invention of German synthetic indigo, obliged to curtail its excursions, for hard work is necessary to worry through business crises. The game against them, won by the Authentics, is here modestly credited to the ingenious German chemist. Add the fact that India is more than ever a land of passage, regiments changing, civilians seldom more than a few months stationary, the faces of all are set towards home, taking fewer off days from duty in order to save up leave and the want of combined action in European cricket in India is accounted for.

Mr. Headlam was much amused by the numerical strength of the domestics in India and the organic weakness of their subverted ideas of service. He was introduced to the chaukidar, who is but "a polite form of blackmailer," to the dhobi, "the worst of all human washermen, applying the inherited, skill of generations to the task of rending your garments," to the dirzi, "who squats all day in the verandah, repairing the damage which the dhobi has wrought" and to the mali, who grows button-holes chiefly. The butler on a higher plane is the personage of the bundobast, to be cursed if anything goes wrong, very often chancellor of the exchequer as well, and not by any means without profit in his own domain. An observer of the third class Indian traveller cannot fail to be struck by his many idiosyncrasies and this Authentic found that it took some time to be reconciled to the noise which he makes when combined inside and outside the train at railway stations. There is no silence of the East about him. "The East is silent in spots, but the low-caste native does not contribute to its silence." He stores his conversation till the midnight mail comes in, and then it all comes out at the top of his voice. "The frugality, the patience and the endurance of the poorer native" did not fail to strike this tourist, and also the fact that "Government is endeavouring to educate him to a higher sense of self-respect and self-reliance by the worst system of so-called education ever devised by the wit of man." We quote his idea of the result which can hardly have been his own discovery, though doubtless he tested its accuracy in Bengal :—"The result is that a vain and shifty class of Babus have invaded the offices of Government and of business men ; a race of clerks devoid of resource but full of cunning ; without moral sense or fibre, but amazingly skilful in keeping and cooking accounts ; men who carry to the Nth redtapeism and petty defalcation." To be told that "the gaiety of nations is increased by this monstrous system of education" is small comfort ; Babu-English, funny as it is, has its counterpart nearer home. That matters educational are in a state of transition is true enough, though we of the present generation may not see the moral regeneration that is supposed to be working. Mr. Headlam was the bundobast-walla of his team and therefore came in contact with the clerk and the Babu and suffered, in spite of the kind and courteous arrangements of Mr. Rumball and Mr. Huddlestone for the team's various journeys. He found that Babus did not understand plain directions, though they had "always a supernumerary idiot sitting in the background to whom they appealed." But the cricketers got up and down the peninsula comfortably enough. In Calcutta they found the worst set of ghariwallahs in the world, and "if you must educate any one in India, why not begin with the garriwallahs? They are the only class who need it," writes the much tried Mr. Headlam. There are electric trams, an excellent service in Calcutta, and in the Bengal jungle is the whirr of the sewing machine in many a bamboo hut. We will not follow the Authentics to Delhi, for we have been so often there with every kind of writer of late. He mentions one incident that seems new in the Durbar chronicles. A native prince arrived at Delhi on Sunday morning, and received no salute, of course, but the prince would not budge without it, and remained seventeen mortal hours in the train till Monday morning when his tale of guns was fired. The station-master must have spent a happy Sunday thinking of the dislocation on the line. Cawnpore was the last match and there the band of cricketing pilgrims broke up and went their several ways, some to shoot in Kashmir, of which an account is given here ; one, Mr. Ridley, to Australia, never to return ; three, of whom Headlam was one, remained longer in India, and went on to Burma ; the rest of the team went home. A chapter on Burma of considerable interest closes this most readable account of a really sporting cricket tour.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN HOUSE.

IN the new number of "East and West," Mr. D. Gostling has a short but suggestive article on the Anglo-Indian house. He urges that in Bombay, architecture should be of a special type suited to the damp, muggy climate of the island and different from the style necessary in the mofussil. The comfort of public buildings in Bombay, he contends, has been sacrificed to beauty of architecture and to useless verandas. He instances the verandas of the Bombay High Court, showing that every day of the monsoon the Judges in going along the central corridor to their chambers have to walk through a stream forty feet long, logs and stones being placed for them to step upon. The Victoria Terminus, the Municipal Offices and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices beautiful as they are, all come under condemnation for the defect of verandas which do not keep out sun and rain. As to house building, the Indian bungalow and town flat should, he contends, be a development of the Japanese house with deep continuous weather shades all round on every floor, closed in with windows to keep out the cold north wind of winter, but open all the remainder of the year day and night, admitting the bright light and gentle breezes, but shutting out rain squalls and all glare and heat of the sun. The difficulty in the way of producing the ideal house, as Mr. Gostling recognises, is that the Indian property owner will give no help, while the Anglo-Indian has few abiding interests here to induce him to undertake expensive experiments. Part of the difficulty is also due to the Improvement Trust, who, Mr. Gostling declares, forget nothing and learn nothing. The rules by which the Trust are guided in the erection of buildings were devised forty years ago by three architects, Messrs. Trubshaw, Paris and Molecey, who were brought out from London and previously had no experience in Bombay. The chief rule is that buildings must be constructed of stone or painted brick, the latter, according to Mr. Gostling, being the only material suitable to the climate. In every house, built of stone, in Bombay, he points out, the furious wind causes the rain to drive through the walls like a sieve and the only possible protection is oil paint. But the Improvement Trust have, we learn, recently issued an order that no oil paint shall be applied to their stone buildings. Moreover, plaster, the only lasting protection which can be applied to masonry, is, says Mr. Gostling, "Anathema maranatha" to the Trust and to the Government architect. The reason of all this, he concludes, is that we are dominated by anathema ideals, which are true enough in London with its rainfall of 36 inches in the year, but which are false in a tropical island, subject to furious squalls in the monsoon and to a rainfall of about ninety inches concentrated in four months.

RUSSIAN MERCHANTS IN THE EAST.

THE Trans-Asian Railway does not appear to be the unmixed blessing to Russian trade that was expected. Indeed, according to recent reports from Vladivostok it has proved a complete failure from the Russian point of view, and foreign traders are reaping all the benefits that it offers to commerce. It is pointed out that out of China's total imports only ·008 per cent. is Russian. Her total exportations to Chinese markets are worth only 28,000 roubles. Of course, no one expects that Russia will ever be able to show a total of trade which will compete with the statistics of the more progressive trading nations of Europe, but this total is altogether insignificant and the reflection that the consummation of this great railway enterprise has been associated with no better result must be very bitter indeed. It is pointed out that Russia's lack of success at present is partly due to the great difference of freightage by the Hamburg route as compared with the Odessa-Vladivostok. This amounts to 150 per cent. But a more serious complaint is that the building of the Manchurian branch of the new railway, has merely served to open up the country for foreign competition to the detriment of Russian trade. The Japanese Commercial Agent at Vladivostok appears to be of opinion that the aim of Russia should be to find an entry for her merchandise via the Amur River. Of course, even in that direction the Siberian railway will be of no assistance to her, and it is already evident that the opening of the Manchurian railway has diverted trade from the Amur regions. One can understand the bitter disappointment of Russian merchants over this failure especially as it is so obvious that so long as the Manchurian railways exist, they will always be a menace to Russian commerce. If Russian merchandise is to be successful in that region there is little doubt that the State will have to subsidise it to an extent which will become increasingly difficult as the market opens up, and British and German and American traders get a firm hold upon it.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held at Poona on Saturday, Bills to amend the Khote Settlement Act and to regulate the use of motor-cars in Bombay were introduced and referred to Select Committee.

Amongst the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail s.s. Persia were Major-General Sir Edmund Barrow, the Hon. Sir C. Arnold White, and Lady Victoria Carbery.

AFTER distributing the prizes at the Quetta Horse Show on Thursday, the Agent to the Governor-General delivered a speech in which he deplored the decrease of young stock and the general weediness of those exhibited, pointing out assignable causes for the same, and exhorting Sardars and breeders generally to apply certain remedies he suggested. Colonel Yate likewise took occasion to lecture those concerned in the mated mule and donkey breeding, which notwithstanding three splendid donkey stallions provided free by Government, had been worse neglected than ever before. He also enlarged on the benefits derivable from sericulture, experiments in which by Mr. Rogers at the brewery had proved very successful. As the cultivation of the mulberry tree is so easy here and it thrives so well, nothing is needed, the speaker pointed out, but a little capital and some energy. He instanced the great benefit being derived in Kashmir from silk culture and urged emulation. The Vegetable and Fruit Show, which was held in conjunction with the others noted, was also touched on, Colonel Yate regretting that Zemindars in the vicinity of Quetta seemed callous in a matter certain to be profitable.

LAST autumn an interesting experiment was suggested by Colonel Peacocke, then Deputy Quartermaster-General in India, with the object of enabling the private soldier to enjoy the luxury of a warm bath without trouble or expense. Under ordinary conditions the soldier has first to get on the right side of the cook, and having to that end parted with a few annas he has next to carry the hot water himself in kerosene tins from the cook-house to the bath-room. The experiment started a year ago, which was limited to British lines at Quetta and Rawalpindi, was concerned with a small apparatus designed specially for the heating of water quickly and cheaply. After twelve months' careful trial of this invention the Commander-in-Chief has now recommended its adoption on a large scale, and the Government have sanctioned the proposals, on condition that arrangements for working the apparatus are to be made regimentally, and are not to involve any recurring charge against the State. The following Cantonments will accordingly be provided by the Government with the new water-heaters : Punjab Command : Peshawar, Nowshera, Attock, Rawalpindi, Murree Hills, Sialkot, Campbellpore, Mian Mir, Fort Lahore, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Multan, Jullundur, Dalhousie, Umballa, Kasauli, Solon, Dagshai, Sabathu and Jutogh. Bengal Command : Meerut, Delhi, Chakarata, Muttra, Rurki, Bareilly, Ranikhet, Chaubattia, Shajahanpur, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Fatehgarh, Fyzabad, Sitapur, Allahabad, Lebong, Darjeeling, Katapahar, and Jalapahar. Madras Command : Wellington. Bombay Command : Quetta. One apparatus will be provided for each Squadron, Company, or Battery, and for each Mounted Infantry School.

THE affairs of a Manchester oil merchant named Thomas Findlater, who was examined in bankruptcy disclosed liabilities £12,000 and assets equal to 1½d. in the £.

ULRICH LUOTHY, a Swiss compositor, has been working as a type-setter for one Winterthur paper from 1839 till 1903. He has now retired because, so he says, he is getting too stout.

THE ancient "Fools' Fair" has been held at Lincoln. It was so called by William the Conqueror, when the citizens asked him to grant a charter for a fair to be held on a date which clashed with the harvest.

HAS anyone, asks a "Times" correspondent, observed the large spot now visible in the southern limb of the sun? It is easily seen with a power of 50. With a 100 it looks like a tiny pear in a spider's web.

MRS. JEANIE B. COLT, while on a visit to her brother at Williamsport, Pa., heard a burglar in the house early in the morning. She confronted him, threw a handmirror at his head, and so startled him that he was glad to escape.

INNER WORKING OF EMPIRE.

INTIMATE LTTERS BETWEEEN WILLIAM I, AND BISMARCK.

The present generation has been brought up in the belief that Bismarck, the great Chancellor of Imperial Germany, was a callous, unimaginate, hard-visaged [illegible] bargain-driver, a man without compassion, utterly devoid of any other human sentiment than that which is engendered by an insatiate desire for aggrandisement.

To the few who were privileged to read the love-letters of Prince Bismarck, those intensely human documents inscribed to his wife, the revelation as to his real character was volcanic. Now comes additional evidence that Bismarck was only an ordinary man after all in the appearance of two volumes entitled "Correspondence of William I. and Bismarck," translated by J. A. Ford. (Mr. W. Heinemann. £1 net.)

The letters date from September 12, 1852, until the death in 1888 of the Sovereign whom Bismarck had raised to the highest pinnacle of fame. They are published by the late Prince Bismarck's express desire, as he considered that they, more than anything else, show the close intimacy that existed between him and his august master—an intimacy which betrays the fact that Bismarck was really the master and William I. the man.

Every letter written by the King to his nominal servant, writes R. D. B. in the "Daily Express," breathes his submission in word and deed to the strong, unbendable will of the Iron Chancellor, while throughout the two volumes are scattered most profuse adulation and gratitude.

KINGLY GRATITUDE.

It is only necessary to quote briefly from one of the many evidences of kingly gratitude written after the momentous victories of the French compaign had already passed into history. Bismarck, tried and worn, had written in rather a morose frame of mind, begging to be relieved of some of his duties, as follows :—

I have always regretted that it was not permitted to me, according to the wishes of my parents, to manifest at the front rather than behind the writing desk my attachment to the Royal House, and my enthusiasm for the greatnes and the glory of the Fatherland.

Even to-day, after your Majesty has raised me to the highest honours which a statesman can attain, I cannot quite suppress the regret that I have not won similar promotion as a soldier. Will your Majesty forgive a man who is accustomed, on Christian festivals, to reflect on his past giving way on Christmas Eve to this expression of personal sentiments.

I should perhaps have been uselesss as a general, but if I had followed my own inclination I would rather have won battles for your Majesty, like the generals who adorn the monument, than diplomatic campaigns.

To this the Emperor replied :—

Ten momentous years have passed since you obeyed my summons to take the head of the Prussian Administration. Step by step, with counsel and with deeds, you have enabled me to develop Prussia's power and to lead Germany to unity. Your name is indelibly recorded in the history of Prussia and of Germany, and the highest acknowledgment has rightly been made to you from all sides.

If I sanction your laying down the administration of Prussia which you have conducted with such a sure hand, you will yet remain closely connected with it while carrying on the political tasks of Prussia in conjunction with those of the post of German Imperial Chancellor.

BISMARCK'S SANCTION.

These two letters show the relationship that existed between the two men, but one must needs read all of the correspondence in order or understand their relative positions. From the early fifties until close upon his death, William I. never permitted himself to make a single move without the sanction of Bismack. "What orders are we to wear for Tewfik Pacha. . . . I thought, with my son, only to put on the Osmanli Star, etc. If, however, you, etc."

Another : "Are you agreed ; or have you other points of view to touch?" "What is to be done. Shall the Foreign Office take the matter in hand, or the Master of Ceremonies? For in no case can I meet that man (Benedetti), and especially not a l'improviste at the Ambassador's ! But haste is necessary.—YOUR WILHEL."

Whenever the astute Bismarck apparently found that things were not going quite to his liking he became indisposed, and promptly resigned one or more of his various offices ; a course which at once caused the old Kaiser to lapse into a state of pitiful clamouring to come back : to stand by his side ; to consider his place at the head of affairs. So necessary was Bismarck to his master that he was seldom able to take more than a day or two for recreation. The volumes contain many requests for permission to have a day's shooting. In short, without Bismarck there could have been no Wilhelm.

From Bismarck to the Emperor, May 1875, in which the Chancellor begged leave to retire, owing to ill-health .—

I most respectfully beg your Majesty most graciously to sanction my retirement from your Majesty's service on the legal pension.

From the Kaiser, in reply :—

I have just received your letter of the 4th. You will excuse me from attempting to describe the impression it has made on me ! One thing I beg of you, as you yourself write saying I should keep the contents of your letter a secret, so that they are not brought into connection with the presence of the Czar—viz., that you will bind the transcriber of your letter to secrecy on his oath. Our experience in the matter of divulged secrets has been so great that it has taught us that nothing must be left undone to enable us to proceed in security, and this is all the more necessary as you give me a long time before you definitely proceed with the step you have taken.—Your deeply agitated W.

EMPEROR A HUMORIST.

But the Emeror was also a humorist, as is evident from the following letter :—

Carl Meier, Baron von Rothschild, is suffering from Bandwurm (literally tape worm) now that the Chapter of the Orders is approaching. I am not able to cure this disease, but a remedy might be found fo Kreus-Schmerzen (cross pains). . . . . I desire your view? If I decorate him now he will be done with for a few years, until the Band-disease can appear again.

In several letters throughout the correspondence the Kaiser pays a high tribute to the integrity and sterling worth of Queen Victoria, but there is one passage written in January 1878, which betrays the aged Emperor into an undeserved complaint of the Queen, as follows :—

The burning political question whether there is to be peace or war (with Russia) is entirely in England's hands : but I fear that, considering Queen Victoria's desire for war, and her Jewish chief adviser (Beaconsfield), who confirms her in her desire, matters will lead to a prolongation of the war, and then to far greater complications for Europe.

The induction of the present Kaiser into State affairs while his father, was still alive and apparently against his father's wishes, was ingeniously managed by Bismarck, though the correspondence seems to suggest that it was the aged Emperor's management.

It was always Bismarck's habit to make suggestions in such a way that his Imperial Majesty could serve them up as having been evolved in his own mind, so that he could later on secure Bismarck's cordial assent to his own schemes. So it was with the present Kaiser's apprenticeship in statesmanship. The Kaiser wrote :—

On your advise I arranged for my grandson, W., to sign, when I was prevented from doing so, the current ordinances of the Civil and Military Cabinets. This arrangement . . . has considerably irritated the Crown Prince, who regards it as a sign that he is being replaced in Berlin. I propose, therefore. . . . etc. Please let me know your opinion on this matter.—Your grateful Wilhelm.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

THE CABINET CHANGES.

VACANCIES FILLED,

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

It is understood that Mr. Balfour has completed the Cabinet but the announcement is deferred till Monday.

Lord Selborne, who is now regarded as the most probable successor to Mr. Chamberlain, went to Balmoral last night.

The King returns to London on Thursday, and there will be a Privy Council on Friday or Saturday

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Lord Milner has not returned to London but remains abroad for the present and will return to England about the middle of the month prior to starting for South Africa.

ACCIDENT TO THE ORIENT EXPRESS.

A SERIOUS COLLISION.

MANY PASSENGERS INJURED.

The Orient Express has collided with a goods train on the Serbo-Hungarian frontier. Many passengers were injured.

Prince Ferdinand's mother, the Princess Clementine, and Prince Ferdinand's children were among the passengers, but were not hurt.

BOER GENERALS COMING TO INDIA.

TO PERSUADE IRRECONCILABLES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

Generals Botha, De Wet, and Delarey are going to India to induce the irreconcilables to return to South Africa.

They probably start on the 15th inst., and after spending some time in India will proceed to Europe.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

TURKISH METHODS PREVAILING.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The revolutionary headquarters at Sofia declare that the Christian population of Razlog, with the exception of ten men, were massacred on the 28th ultimo after desperate fighting in the streets, in which dynamite bombs were freely used.

It is also stated at Sofia that the Turks are everywhere gaining the upper hand, and several insurgent chiefs have been forced to abandon the struggle.

LATER.

The contradictory reports of fighting and massacre at Razlog are gradually taking shape. An attempt was made to organize a rising of Bulgarians in the town and disrict, but the Turks were forewarned, and consequently the uprising of the 28th ultimo, notwithstanding much bomb throwing, was fiercely quelled, and the Bulgarian quarter of the town burned. The insurgent leader Zoutcheff came to the aid of the inhabitants, and for two days desperate fighting ensued, and ended in the flight of the insurgents across the frontier, escorting hundreds of refugees.

A semi-official communique regarding the deliberations of the two Emperors at Vienna says that the programme of Turkish reforms has been essentially extended and elaborated.

The Tsar has now left Austria for Darmstadt.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

Austria and Russia intend to communicate to the Powers the decisions of the Imperial Conference at Vienna in identical notes.

It appears that while Turkey and Bulgaria have been endeavouring to come to a direct understanding with a view to the pacification of Macedonia, the Austrian and Russian circles at Constantinople are not in favour of this as a derogation of their mandate.

The Germans are displeased at what they consider to be weakness on the part of Turkey, and Greece has also protested to the Porte against the preponderance of Bulgaria in Macedonian affairs being thus tacitly recognised and the disregard of Greece's correct attitude.

Meanwhile Europe is becoming impatient at the continued inaction.

The reiterated narration of horrors in Macedonia by impartial European witnesses is producing a deep impression in England.

SECUNDERABAD SOLDIERS' HOME.

AN APPEAL IN THE "GLOBE."

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

The "Globe" publishes a further appeal on behalf of the Soldiers' Home at Secunderabad, and itself contributes a further five hundred rupees.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The Sheffield Conference adopted unanimously a resolution cordially welcoming Mr. Balfour's fiscal policy.

THE ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The War Office announces that the Army Veterinary Officers will shortly receive combatant rank with considerable improvements in pay and retired pay.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The Somaliland columns are expected to advance at the end of this month. It has been arranged that the Abyssinians will again co-operate.

ENCYCLICAL OF THE POPE.

LONDON OCT. 4.

The Pope has issued his first Encyclical in which he says his only programme is to re-establish the Empire of Christ on Earth,and calls upon his bishops to co-operate in this work by adherence to the doctrines of the Church. He emphasizes the necessity of devoting attention to the education of the young while inculcating the peoples' duty to submit to their Government. His Holiness claims complete independence for the Church.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE vs. YORK AND LANCASTER.

MATCH I.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, OCTOBER 3.

The opening match in the Harris Football Tournament was played this evening on the Gymkhana ground in fair weather though the rain which fell the previous days had rendered the ground less hard than some footballers could have wished. The match lay between the York and Lancashire Regiment and the North Staffordshire was well contested. In the first half time the North and Lancashire team pressed home vigorously from the start and showed some fine play in passing the ball. They were, however, soon checked and the ball was driven back into their ground where a hard struggle ensued for some little time, the ball being frequently cornered or driven out of bounds. Play became more even as the game advanced, the ball being repeatedly driven backwards and forwards, both teams exhibiting an amount of vigour which was well worth witnessing. After several encounters at both ends of the ground and near the goalkeeper's quarters the whistle sounded without either team having been able to put in a goal.

A change was noticeable in the play during the second half time which was all in favour of the York and Lancashire team. The York and Lancashires were invariably acting on the defensive. The ball hung about their goal and a number of scrimmages took place near and about it, which always looked dangerous though their good backs and a fine exhibition of watchful alertness given by their goal-keeper prevented the Staffords from scoring. The strain, however, put on him could not last for ever and in a short encounter at a five feet from him the ball was driven through the Stafford team, thus scoring their first goal about quarter of an hour from start of second half play. The Lancahire team then displayed a little more dash and carried the ball handsomely down the field a couple of times on, and no one occasion looked very much like scoring. The Staffords, however, proved themselves the stronger in combination and brought the ball back to the quarter of their antagonists, making a succession of rushes and putting the goal-keeper at his tent to ward off disaster and prevent further scoring. Nothing more was effected during the little further time for play, and the match thus ended in a win for the Staffords by one goal to nil.

MATCH II.

10TH HUSSARS VS. ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE.

The second match between the Warwickshire vs. 10th Hussars was played at Ghorpuri. The former commenced the game by making tracks for the Hussars' goal. The right wing getting possession well in the centre beautifully essayed a first shot at goal but the goal-keeper drove it off. The Hussars were not very long in retaliation but the pressure was relieved by kicking out. The Hussars forwards with some clever passing quickly got back again and sent in a shot which went wide. Forwared the end of the first period the Warwicks again began to make their presence felt and an attack being well pressed home by their right ended in the left Hussars back accidentally pushing the ball into his own net. The Warwicks were again the agressrs. In the second period and kept up the pressure for sometime but we unable to get through. The Hussars seemed to tire as they failed several times to press home their attacks, but their defence continued strong. When six minutes were left to close the period Warwicks were able to score again, and the game ended in a win for the Warwicks by two goals to nil.

POLO IN MYSORE.

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 4.

In the Dussera Polo Tournament for the Maharajah's Challenge Cup which began in Mysore last night, Bangalore Gymkhana beat the Mysore Gymkhana by 3 goals to 1 goal, 2 subsidiaries. The Mysore Imperial Service Lancers team then beat the Carabiniers first team by 3 goals, 5 subsidiaries to nothing.

DEATH OF MR. DAVID CARMICHAEL.

News has been received in Madras by special telergram from London of the death of Mr. David Carmichel, formerly of the Indian Civil Service The deceased was appointed Member of Council in 1878 after having been Chief Secretary to Government. He retired in 1886, after 35 years service.

THERE is likely to be an unhappy sequel to the proceedings before the War Commission, says the "Liverpool Post's" London correspondent. One of the Generals has enquired of another if he will repeat his allegations against him under circumstances that are not privileged. If he consents, the Officer who considers himself injured will provide the other General with an opportunity to figure in the Law Courts. No answer, it is said, has yet been returned to the challenge, but the Officer whose statments have given offence is of an impetuous disposition, and is not likely to ignore altogether the invitation of his brother in arm.

BRITISH CONSULS IN PERSIA.

CAPTAIN WINTER'S APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 3.

Captain Winter, latterly First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, starts on the 14th instant for Tarbat-i-Haidri where he has been appointed British Consul. Captain Watson, I.M.S., probably accompanies him.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

The force annually sent to relieve the Chitral garrison has started in its march northwards from Malakand. It left Sarai for Sado yesterday, all well.

POONA RACES.

A POSTPONEMENT.

POONA, OCTOBER 3.

Owing to the wet state of the course, the races to-day were postponed till Monday. On Wednesday Monday's programme will be carried out.

SIMLA GYMKHANA RACES.

THE Viceroy's Staff gave a lunch at Annandale before the Simla Gymkhana Races began to-day, which were run in perfect weather. Details :—

A Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 32.

Mr Milvain's Storm	1
Capt Knapp's Flashlight	2

Also ran—James, Kilfinane, Crazy Jane and Cuba.

Won easily. The Totalizator paid Rs. 9 on win and Rs. 2 on ticket.

TENT-PEGGING. (Open).

Capt Wigram	1
Col Cookson	2

There were 21 competitors. This was rather a poor contest, the tent-pegging being indifferent.

Ladies' Trotting Race for Ponies 14-2 and under. Eleven ladies rode, Mrs. Younghusband winning easily from Mrs. Couchman who was second.

THE HACK STAKES. (Ladies' Nomination).

Col Baring's Dingo (ridden by Capt Wigram and nominated by Lady Elliott)	1
Mr Milvain's Storm (owner up and nominated by Mrs Carthew Yorstoun)	2

Also ran—Gentile, Gulab, Oliver, Crazy Jane, Volley and Blue Gum.

THE LLOYD LINDSAY.

Seven couples competed. Mr. Ruthven and Miss Steward won by twelve seconds from Capt. Wigram and Mrs. Buck.

A Race value Rs. 32. For Maiden Arab and C.-B. Ponies 14-1 and under C.-B.'s to carry 11st. 7lbs. ; Arabs 10st. 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 50 and over : once, 7lbs. ; twice, 10lbs. ; oftener, 12lbs. Distance—About half a mile.

Capt Wigram' Wainfleet (ridden by Capt Ruthven)	1
Col Brazier Creagh's Young Prince (owner up)	2

Also ran—Samuel and Kilfinance.

Mr. Milvain riding Samuel had a heavy fall, but escaped with only a shaking. Won easily by four lengths.

A race for natives was held round the course in which over thirty runners started. Thus concluded the day's programme.

SPORTS AT POONA.

BICYCLE TRICK COMPETITION.

POONA, OCTOBER 4.

A very interesting Bicycle Trick Competition was witnessed this evening on the Poona Parsee ground in the presence of a large gathering of Parsee ladies and gentlemen and some Europeans. The competition was on the bicycle by several members of the Poona Cycle Club, and it evolved numbers of attractive feats, some riding backwards and in different positions. The whole was much applauded by all present. The competition was followed by a prize distribution, the prizes awarded being by those interested in cycling and the Poona Cycle Club. A forty miles race was held in the morning from Poona to Talegam for which about a score competed and for which seven prizes were awarded, the first being won by Mr. Jehangir Merchant, the second by Mr. R. B. Mody, the third by Gunner Taylor, and the fourth by Mr. J. B. Mody. In the Trick Competition the first prize was awarded to Mr. R. J. Wellington and the second to Gunner Taylor. Gunner Taylor spoke against the decision of the Judges, stating that while he had performed a number of tricks and had not missed a single Wellington had repeatedly missed, and consequently should not have scored. Strong opinion prevailed that Gunner Taylor was entitled to the prize.

The Officers, 21st Bombay Pioneer's, very much regret that owing to the bad weather, and to their parade ground being under water, they are obliged to postpone the Regimental Sports to the 12th instant.

Correspondence for the members of the Thibet Frontier Commission and for the troops accompanying it or connected with it should be addressed as follows :—"To A. B., Regiment, Appointment, or Department, Thibet Frontier Commission." No post-town should be added to the address.

THE Salt Commission, which is to enquire into certain departmental questions of no great public interest, assembles at Simla under the presidency of Mr. Bradley on the 2nd November, and thereafter proceeds to Bombay, Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab Madras, and Bengal.

MR R. MANT, returns from leave about the beginning of next month, and will take over the duties of officiating Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department, relieving Mr. MacIntosh, who is to be one of the members of the Salt Commission. Later on the services of Mr. Mant on the completion of his special work will be replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 3.

The orders sanctioned by the Secretary of State on the subject of the promotion of royal engineer officers in India to the substantive rank of colonel are now formally notified. They are to the effect that the number of substantive colonels' appointments shall be limited to twelve, excluding officers holding appointments on the general staff which may carry this rank. The last mentioned appointments, however, will give such officers no claim to be considered out of their turn in regimental seniority for appointments reserved for engineer officers. The twelve appointments which qualify for the substantive rank of colonel will normally be (a) four chief engineers of commands ; (b) four selected commanding royal engineers of districts, including the Deputy Director-General of Military Works ; (c) the Surveyor General of India; (d) three selected chief or superintending engineers, Public Works Department.

Captain Broadhurst, 1-4th Gurkhas, has been selected for appointment as Inspector of Signalling for the Imperial Service Troops.

The following Royal Engineer Officers are under orders for duty in India : Major H. L. C. H. Stafford, Major H. J. W. Brownrigg, Captain G. A. F. Sanders, Lieutenant C. Horden, Lieutenant P. E. Prince, Lieutenant L. P. Anderson.

Captain W. D. Bewsher has been permitted to resign his appointment as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, Hamphire Regiment.

Lieutenant C. H. Gabriel, 7th Bombay Lancers, has passed an examination in Pushtu in the obligatory test.

Second-Lieutenant C. P. F. Warton, 27th Baluch Light Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Aden for attachment to the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, vice Lieutenant Adair, 30th Baluch Infantry, withdrawn for appointment as Adjutant, Zhob Levy Corps.

Lucas, Lt, Bo, the Buffs, from leave from England.
Adair, Lt Bo, 30th Baluchen on duty from Aden.
Nixon, Lt. Bo, R. H. A. on duty from England.
Bull, Lt, Col, Bo, I. M. S. off leave England.
Lucas, Lt, Bo. Poona Horse on duty England.
Kirkland, Lt, Bo, R. F. A. England.
Dyson, Capt, Bo, D. O. A. G, from leave England.
Allen, Lt, Col, Bo, Comd. T. Deolali from leave England.
Axe, Capt, Bo, A. V. D. from leave from England.
England, Major, Bo, R. Fus, from leave from England.
James, Lt. Col, Madras I. M. S. from leave from England.
Takhalls, Capt, Madras 1st Lincoln Regt, from leave from England.
Transdale, Lt, Beng, 1st S. Lanc. from leave from England.
Blakeway, Capt, Beng. R. E, from leave from England.
Donne, Lt, Col, Beng, A. A. G. from leave from England.
Napier, Capt, Beng, 2 york Regt. from leave from England.
Strong, Lt, Beng, II Rajputs, from leave from England.
Lysons, Lt. Col, Beng. Bed ford Regt, from leave from England.
Cruk, Lt. Pung, The Queens, from leave from England.
Baird, Lt, Pung; 12th Cavalry from leave from England.
McKean, Capt, Punj, 45 Sikhs from leave from England.
Weston, Capt, Punj, R. A M. C. from leave from England.
Woodward, Lt, Punj, 41st Dogras from leave from England.
Homhill, Lt, Col, Punj J. A. from leave from England.
Lang, Capt, Punj. 1st Goorkhas from leave from England.
Mason, Capt, Punj, R. A. M. C. from leave from England.
Bamfield. Capt. Punj I. M. S. from leave from England.
DEPARTARES October 3.—Wood, Capt, Punj, J.A. Genl's, Dept, on leave to England.
Browne, Capt, Punj, 38 Dogras, on M. C to England.
Boisragon, Major, Punj, 5th Goorkhas on furlo to England.
Weston, Capt, Punj, R. A. M. C. from leave to Peshawar.
Foriett, Lt, Col, Punj 9th Lancers on leave to England.
Bamfield, Capt, Punj I. M. S. from leave to Bannu.
Mason, Capt, Punj, R. A. M. C. from leave to R. Pindi.
Diacon, Vity Lt, Punj A. V. D. from leave to R Pindi.
Hall, Capt. Punj, 13th B. L, on furlo to England,
Donne Lt, Col Beng, A. A. G. from leave to Allahabad.
Rodney, Lt, Beng Is R. Irish Rifles from leave to Fijzabad.
Napier, Capt, Beng 2 York Regt, from leave to Cownpore.
Strong, Lt, Beng, II Rajputs, from leave to Cawnpore.
Seymour Lt, Beng, I. M. S. from leave to Calcutta.
Coyhill, Lt, Col, Beng, proceeding home on exchange to England.
Roch, Lt, Beng R. A. M. C, on leave to England,
Adair, Lt, Bo, 30th Baluchis on duty to Neemuch,
Bull, Lt, Col, Bo, I. M, S. off leave to Poona.
Kirkland, Lt, Bo, R, F. A. on duty to Neemuch,
Dyson, Capt, Bo, D. A. A. G. Poona Dist. from leave to Poona.
Porier, Capt Bo, The Buffs, on leave to England.
Allen Lt, Col, Bo, Comd, T. Deolali from leave to Deolali.
Axe, Capt, A. V. D. off leave to Mhow.
Emerson, Lt, Col, Madras R. A. M. C. tour expired to England.
Field, Major, Madras A. Z. A. G. on duty to Secunderabad.
Sadler. Lt, Madras, 6th D, Guards to join to Bangalore.

THE Ceylon Handbook and Directory for 1903-4 is a full edition in which the Agricultural and Planting Review has been revised and placed at the end of the volume. As a Commercial and Planting Directory, it is complete, more details have been added referring to estates and residents. For Colombo, streets, numbers and names of bungalows even, are given, as far as possible. A full list of Charitable and Literary Institutions in Ceylon has been added, besides a list of civil servants, with their ages, offices and salaries. Detailed results of the 1901 Census find a place in the forefront of the Handbook. The Meteorological Section gives much additional information and the Statistical Tables as to population, nationality, education, leave nothing to be desired. The Military Garrison and Volunteer Force and names of all members of the Contingents for South Africa and of the Coronation Contingent are also to be found. For those who want to study the people, the products, the industries and the topography of Ceylon, this is the very book. The merchant, the planter, the civilian, will all find it indispensable in dealing with the island which it describes so interestingly and so accurately. The Handbook and Directory are published by Mr. A. M. Ferguson, at the "Ceylon Observer" Office, Colombo. Price Rs. 5.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 1.

The weather is now more settled and the numerous visitors who are arriving from the plains for the 'poojah' holidays, are finding that Simla can still boast some of the autumn sunshine, for which the north-west Himalyas are famed.

The Viceroy left us last Friday on a three weeks' shooting excursion in the Kumaon hills. Lady Curzon has since been staying in Mashobra and, as Lord Kitchener is also absent, the place has an air less official than is its wont.

The principal social event of the past week has been the Durand Football Tournament which has drawn a large proportion of the residents down the steep deodar-shaded paths that lead to Annandale. The Tournament has become an annual Simla event and its popularity must be on the increase. to judge by the large number of entries this year. It was originally started by Sir Mortimer Durand, whose love of the manly game long tempered the arid diplomacy of the Simla Foreign Office. It has found an even more open handed patron in Sir Edmond Elles, whose generous undertaking to present a trophy to the wining team, each year, for so long as he remains in Simla, has been translated into action in a spirit involving outlay of no inconsiderable amount. The contest has been, for some years, practically confined to regimental teams. The station itself has got into the evil habit of distributing its formidable football strength amongst three combinations. Two of these, namely, the New Club "A" team and the Volunteer team have given such a good account of themselves, against some of the strongest Regiments, in this year's tournament, that it is pretty certain that if they had combined the best of their respective talent, they would have made an uncommonly good bid for the trophy. What is wanted is the organisation of the Simla Football Club upon lines similar to those that have proved successful in the case of cricket. The club should be got up by some of the numerous old public-school foot-ballers who are to be found in the superior ranks of the Government service. It should co-operate with and select representatives from the Volunteer and New Club teams. Captain Wigram, whose temper and judgment in the thankless post of referee, have recently been conspicuous, and Lieutenant Finnimore, whose sound play for the Volunteers helped to bring that combination into the semi-finals, this year, would command the confidence of all Simla football players, if they could be induced to undertake the leadership of the movement. The existing teams would cease to compete individually, but would continue to exist and would be represented in the new combination, thereby putting themselves in a position to give the best football regiments in India a game very different from anything forthcoming from the present disjunct units.

The most interesting tie in the tournament, this year, was undoubtedly that between the Royal Irish and the Gordons, who are old antagonists. In the Delhi tournament the Scotchmen won. At Simla the Irishmen returned the compliment with interest. Luck was undoubtedly against the men of St. Andrew, but the general opinion, on the ground, was that the better team won. England was well represented by "the Queens" whose strenuous, straightforward, good natured play was worthy of the best traditions of the race, though, on this occasion, they were outclassed by the Irish. The latter looked an older and, at the moment, a heavier team, but youth is all on the side of "the Queens," who should start favourites, next year, on the form they have shown this year.

Old fashioned players were delighted to see the game of the seventies reintroduced by the Welsh Fusiliers, whose close-order dribbling, in their tie with "the Queens," was one of the prettiest sights of the tournament. The manœuvre was executed almost faultlessly and succeeded, more than once, in working the ball up to their opponents' goal, with the whole of the forwards and half-backs in near attendance, ready to take advantage of any opening that might be there. It failed to result in scoring solely in consequence of the superior passing of the Englishmen, but its effect was so marked that it left room for doubt as to the boasted tactical advantage of the far less graceful system of long distance kicking which is now so generally in vogue.

A tournament of the kind is interesting, for nothing so much as the test of training, and hence of temper and self-restraint which it affords. It is with satisfaction, therefore, I am able to record, that of the twelve teams which played in the Durand competition, this year, eleven triumphantly withstood the ordeal.

A large and successful dance was given by some members of the United Service Club at the town hall on Monday night. The somewhat hard lines of the great ball-room were softened by clever draping in red, blue and white. Great wreathes of greenery suspended from the roof, and banks of blossoming lilies in the corners, added further to the effect. An admirable surface had been put upon the floor which is always a difficult problem in the Simla town hall, and I am safe in saying that every one of the four hundred guests, who were present, enjoyed the evening. To-night, there is to be a dance at Kelston, at which the Misses Harington are hostesses. To-morrow some residents of the Grand Hotel are giving a similar entertainment.

Though the regular autumn races have fallen through this year, Annandale is not to be without a meet in October. The Gymkhana Committee have taken matters into their own hands and the card which their energetic secretary, Captain Wigram, has been able to produce for next Saturday and Monday, is an attractive one. The entries have been so good that it has been decided to add another pony race to the events originally announced. The meeting will thus give an opportunity to owners, who are not inclined to pit their ponies against first class racing animals. Everybody will have a chance of sharing in the events, and the opportunity of a pleasant outing will be afforded to all who can get away in time.

The Amateur Dramatic Club have been unfortunate in losing, through illness, an important actor in "Les Cloches de Corneville," Mr. Summer who took the character of the rustic lover having, I am sorry to say, gone down with a bad attack of persistent fever. Mr. Summer's beautiful tenor has been unreplaceable, but a talented substitute, in other respects, has been found in Mr. Crozier, who has good-naturedly undertaken the vacant part. The piece has been pruned, thereby reducing what were, on the first night, somewhat unwieldy proportions and it has been running to full and appreciative houses since. The matinee, last Monday, was an especial success, the vociferous delight the numerous small folk in the audience took in the really very humorous antics of the Bailie's clerk, doing old fogies good to witness.

Of our numerous invalids Lady Lawrence, I am glad to say, is now about again and has just left with Sir Walter, for a brief change of air, in Chile : Lady Curzon and Lady Galway are convalescent ; Sir Edmond Barrow leaves to-day for change at home, he will be greatly missed in Simla ; Sir Arthur Fanshawe, who left in very bad health at the end of last season, is still at home ; the last news of him is that he is now much better and that he will probably return to India, to resume his appointment as Director-General of the Post Office of India, in the middle of January next.

Of coming local events, the principal I have to mention, are the expected return of the Viceroy about 14th October, and of Lord Kitchener about 28th. The next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is fixed for 23rd October. On the 24th October the Punjab Government Offices close here On the 26th Railway Conference commences its sittings. The 7th November is the official date for the closing of the Government of India Offices, but Simla will continue to be head-quarters for military and political purposes, for some weeks afterwards. On 9th November, Lord Curzon starts on his tour in the Phulkian States, afterwards proceeding for a short cruise up the Persian Gulf from Karachi.

MR CARNEGIE offered to provide £2,250 for the building of a free library at Fareham, Hants, on condition that the Free Libraries Act was adopted and a penny rate levied. The ratepayers voted against the project by 244 to 198.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE KHOTI BILL.

MOTOR-CAR LEGISLATION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 3.

A MEETING of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was held in the Council Hall at Poona to-day. There were present :—His Excellency the Honourable Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I., M.A., I.C.S., Governor of Bombay, presiding ; the Honourable Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, I.C.S., the Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S., the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B, the Honourable Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Honourable Mr. Basil Scott, BA, Advocate-General, the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B, the Honourable Mr. J. Tate, M. Inst. C.E, the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., LL.B, the Honourable Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., F.K.C, M. Inst. C.E., the Honourable Mr. S. W. Edgerley, CIE, ICS, the Honourable Mr. S. Rebsch, M. Inst. CE, the Honourable Mr. Navroji Dorabji Khandalavala, BA, LL.B, the Honourable Mr. J. M. Dick, the Honourable Mr. E. L. Cappel, C.I.E., I.C.S, the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, BA, LL.B, the Honourable Mr. A. D. Younghusband, I.C.S., the Honourable Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, JP, and the Honourable Meherban Raghunath Rao alias Bala Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad (Senior.)

THE KHOTI SETTLEMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

H. E. Sir James Monteath in introducing a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act of 1880, said : It would ordinarily fall to the lot of the Revenue Member for the time being to propose the first reading of the Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, and my honourable colleague, Mr. Muir Mackenzie, is specially well fitted for the task. Apart from other, considerations he was not only a member of the Legislative Council when the previous Bill was before it, but he took an active part in the prolonged and very careful inquiries and deliberations of the Select Committee. But as he is not likely to be a Member of the Government at the subsequent stages of the Bill, I have thought it will be more convenient if I take charge of the Bill from the first, although I cannot hope to perform the duty so worthily as he could have done. The relation between the Ratnagiri Khots and their tenants have engaged the attention of Government and of Government officers for at least three quarters of a century, and the subject is one on which very diverse opinions have been held. It would serve no good purpose to give into the history of the quest on. The Select Committee on the previous Bill may fairly be said to have had the different interests represented on it, and the Members of it unanimously, after very prolonged consideration and discussion adopted conclusions, which form the basis of the existing Bill, although in regared to certain points it has been necessary to make some modification in the Bill as revised by them. It will be enough, I think, to take up the subject at the point at which the Select Committee on the previous Bill left it. I may, therefore, assume it will be accepted by honorable members on the one hand that whatever may have been the original position and original rights of the Khots, they are now, in regard to such lands managed by them as are now held by dharekaris, superior holders and entitled to rents from tenants and on the other hand that it is necessary to protect the tenants from the enforcement of demands which they cannot meet without difficulty. The former point indeed is not likely to be now disputed by anybody. The latter will probably not be accepted by all Khots, but the necessity of such protection is now, I think, recognized by all or almost all students of political science. Even John Stuart, Mils who may be called the apostle of the 'laissez faire' policy wrote—"Rent paid by a capitalist who farms for profit and not for bread may safely be abandoned to competition ; rent paid by labourers cannot." The Ratnagiri tenants are certainly not capitalists. The protection of these tenants is all the more necessary because any improvement of the land is dependent on them ; the Khots do practically nothing in this direction in consideration of their profits.

PROTECTION OF TENANTS.

Honourable members are aware that under the existing law rents may be either amounts fixed in cash or in kind or specified shares of crops. The amounts fixed are determined by agreement, and for the present, at any rate, we do not propose to alter materially the law regarding them. For my part in such circumstances as I have referred to, where the pressure of population makes the competition for land to cultivate so keen that injudicious people may undertake to pay far more that they can afford, I think it would, at any rate be reasonable to require the Collector to refuse to recover rents which are exorbitant. But there are doubtless objections to interference with deliberate agreements, and this Bill does no more in regard to this matter than to define the conditions in which agreements will be recognized. The class of rents for which we require to make new provision is the share of crops. This kind of rent is based on an utterly wrong and inequitable principle. You need scarcely be told that a man who cultivates a piece of good land may be able to give up half the produce and have a very handsome profit left after meeting all costs of cultivation, A man who cultivates a bad piece of land may not get enough out of it to keep him alive till the next harvest. To require from the latter a share of his crop is to suck his life blood, and between these two extremes there are infinite gradations in the iniquity of taking a uniform share of the produce. Such a system is also fatal improrement, for we cannot expect a sensible man to spend either money or labour in making land permanently more productive if a large share of the advantage has to go to another who does nothing for it at all. But the strongest objection to the crop-share system is that it leaves to the Khots a power of oppression which should exist in no civilized community. At the beginning of British rule the 'ardhelis'—which term literally means half-crop sharers but was applied generally to all crop-sharers—were in a state of villanage, and all efforts since made have failed to effect much improvement. It is of course impossible when very large number of tenants are concerned to have actual division on the treshing floor, more particularly in the case of inaccessible wark as lands amongst which the crop-share system most largely prevails and a system of estimates or appraisements was resorted to that leaves everything in the hands of the Khots, for even if Government officers could frame approximately correct estimates of their own they could not do so in a large number of cases before the crops had to be reaped. As a matter of fact, however nobody can estimate with any accuracy the produce of a standing crop, and the appraisement rules have been found to be of little utility.

THE CROP-SHARE SYSTEM,

The Select Committee on the previous Bill had therefore, much justification for proposing the entire abolition of crop-share rents and the compellsory substitution of cash rents or of rents consisting of a fixed quantity of produce. But notwithstanding the very strong objections to a system of crop-share rents which I have indicated, there are cases in which it might be undesirable to force on the parties a change in their arrangements. In place difficult of access and remote from markets, were cash is not readily procurable there are advantages in payment in kind and in making the amount of rent vary with the season and the out-turn. In cases the Khot may be the only person from whom the tenant can get cash, and if the tenant had no option but to pay the rent in money his last state might be worse than his first. Under the Bill as amended by the Select Committee a tenant could elect to pay in kind, but if he failed to make his election between specified dates before the commencement of the year for which the rent was due he had not [illegible]

Moreover, if the existing relations between any Khots and any tenants are harmonious, it is best that we should not insist on their being disturbed. The more intelligent tenants, men who have aspirations for the improvement of their condition, will desire to have their rents fixed, to be relieved of a responsibility which prevents them from enjoying the full fruits of their labours. But such as are content with their existing state have probably not the intelligence or prudence to make advantageous use of fixed rent and may be better as they are. We think, therefore, that the conversion of crop share rents should depend [illegible] on an application from a tenant, and this is the principal alteration we have made in this Bill as amended by the Select Committee. From the nature of the case the Khot can of course be allowed no voice in this matter; the main object of the Bill is to protect such tenants as wish it and need it against demands which under the crop share system may be made oppressive or absolutely ruinous. We, however, consider that there should be no inducement given by Government to continue crop-shares, and therefore that assistance should not be given by the Collector to recover amounts which are calculated to be the value of them. Indeed the difficulty or rather the impossibility of caculating such value is one of the main reasons why the amendment of the law is considered necessary, and it would not in my opinion be consistent to retain Section 13 of the existing Act which we therefore propose to repeal.

Cases will be then dealt with under the general provisions of the Land Revenue Code, and a Khote who applies to the Collector for the recovery of the value of the crop-share will get assistance only to the extent of the assessment, and for anything more will be referred to the Civil Court, as the case will clearly be of a complicated and difficult nature, with which it is improper that the Collector should further deal.

PRINCIPLE OF THE CONVERSION.

I now come to the principle on which the conversion is to be made. The Select Committee on the previous Bill proposed that the money value of a crop-share rent should be calculated on the assumption that the value of the gross annual produce of any land is an amount equal to six times the assessment on such land. Strong objection, and in my opinion, absolutely valid objection to the proposal as so worded was made on the ground that the assessment should be based on the net produce and not on the gross produce at all, and that an assessment which was so uniform part of the gross produce would be a wrong and inequitable assessment. The case is the same as I have shown with regard to a uniform share as rent. You will appreciate it by a simple sum in arithmetic. If the cost of cultivating an acre of land is Rs. 10, an assessment of one-sixth of the value of the gross produce would leave no profit at all on an acre which yielded produce worth Rs. 12; it would leave a profit of Rs. 100 on an acre which yielded produce worth Rs. 120. In the former case an assessment of even one-twelfth would leave a profit of only Re 1 and be properly called too heavy; in the latter case an assessment of even half the value of the gross produce would leave a handsome profit of Rs. 50 and might properly be called light. As a matter of fact, the gross produce even of the same land may vary enormously according to the season, according to the manner in which it is cultivated, according to the manure used, and according to many other conditions. Nobody can tell you with any approach to accuracy without actual experiment, what proportion the assessment bears to the gross produce in a single field, much less in a whole district. When gentlemen who have not seen even casually the crops in one out of 10,000 fields of a district or have not been in the district at all undertake to say dogmatically that the proportion of the assessment to the gross produce in the whole district is not this definite fraction but that they deserve only to be laughed at. By the collation of a very large number of crop experiments or by statistics of the value of exports we may be able to come to a conclusion of the most general nature that the total demand is not in excess of some specified proportion. But it is puerile to suppose that the assessment ever could be a fixed proportion of the gross produce, the variations of which are infinite, and it would be inequitable to base it on such a principle.

RENTS AND THE ASSESSMENT.

We do not suppose that it would be any more practicable to make the assessment in all cases an exact fixed proportion of the net produce which also depends on many factors. But that is the principle to which we should endeavour to approximate, and an attempt is, therefore, made to apportion the rates in any locality to the quality or natural productiveness of the soil, the pitch of the assessment in the several localities depending mainly on general cost of carriage to markets and other causes affecting prices or the security of the crops. Rent should properly have a similar basis, and it is therefore perfectly proper that the rents which are prescribed in substitution for crop-shares should be expressed in multiples of the assessment. That course is an abandonment and a proper abandonment of the principle of assuming that the assessment is a proportion of the gross produce, but in determining what multiples to prescribe we have taken into account the fact that an assessment of one-sixth of the value of the gross produce is traditionally a fair assessment, and is generally accepted as such. The practical result of the provision will not be very different from that of the provision recommended by the Select Committee, but the principle will be more properly expressed. Possibly there are Khots to whom neither provision will be acceptable, for the Collector has reported, that cases in which rents now work out to six or seven times the assessment are numerous and there are many instances in which rents amounts to more. The Secretary of the Khots' Association has quoted the report as evidence of the injury which will be done by the legislation to Khots, but I think honourable members will agree that superior holders who do nothing for the land have no valid ground for complaint if their rents are limited in the manner proposed. As it is, those who have had half crop-shares will get double the rate which is considered appropriate for landlords in other parts of India. We have, however, thought it best not to prescribe invariable rates, but only standards which may be departed from for sufficient reason shown by either party. There are no other important alterations in the substance of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and I do not think there is any need for me to offer any explanation of other provisions. But as one of the principal grounds for the legislation was the need of rectifying an injury which had resulted to some Khots from the fact that certain assessments in the Devgad Taluka were higher than the rents which the Khoti Settlement Officer had recorded as due to them, I think it will be satisfactory to the Council if I explain how we intend to deal with that matter executively as well as legislatively. In the first place on the suggestions of the Secretary of State, we have made very careful inquiries whether the fact referred to did not indicate that the assessment might be too high, and I may mention that these inquiries mainly account for the delay in bringing forward this Bill. We did not confine our inquiry to the Devgad Taluka, but we found reasons to reduce assessments only in comparatively small portions of Talukas into which revision settlements have been introduced. These settlements, one of which has been mentioned since the inquiry commenced, have lightened the assessment of inferior lands and more than resulted in material reduction of the total demand. In the Devgad Taluka there appeared to be circumstances which had not been sufficiently taken into account on the introduction of the Survey Settlement, and we considered it expendient to make material reductions particularly in the inland inassessible villages which are most concerned in this question. The decrease effected in the whole taluka was over 21 per cent.

THE KHOTS' PROFIT.

But notwithstanding this reduction there are still recorded rents which are less than the assessment, and it is clear that the assessment could not in the public interest be so lowered as to make a legislative remedy unnecessary. In one village the rent is less than the old assessment, and in several cases it is only one-tenth of the existing assessment, There can be no doubt about the moderation of the reduced assessment, and we have therefore no option but to take power by legislation to raise the rents in such cases so as to give the Khots some profit. I think it has been made clear that we could not now at any rate alter the recorded rents without legislation. The minimum profit which we purpose leaving to the Khots is that which seems reasonable on a consideration of past practice, and is that recommoned by the Select Committe. We have, however, altered the provision proposed by that Committee so that the burden of the local fund cess will not fall on the Khot but he will have a clear profit of 25 per cent. of the assessment and local fund cess combined. We have not, however, thought it expedient to throw the whole of this burden at once on the tenants. The management of all the villages in which recorded rents are less than the assessment has been in some years or other relinquished by the Khots; in other years the management was no doubt found profitable on the whole. When the villages were under managements the tenants referred to voluntarily paid the assessment and local fund cess. We purpose making this the limit of the enhancement of the rent during the currency of the existing settlement; in other words where the recorded rent is not in excess of the survey assessment and local fund cess Government will for that period provide by a reduction of their demand for the profit of the Khot. And where the rent is above the survey assessment and local cess but less than 25 per cent. Government will provide the Khot minimum profit by a reduction of their demand to the extent needed. The principle will be applied retroactively while villages have been under management. There will be refunded to the Khots 25 per cent. of the assessment and local fund cess where these have been paid by the tenants during the period of management. We purpose making on other minor concession to the Khots by executive order. There are some lands held free of rent on condition of religious or other services to community, and provision is made in the Bill for recording rents when the services are no longer rendered. We purpose directing that so long as such lands are held free of rent, the assessment will also be remitted. This concession will, of course, not extend to lands held free of rent for services to the Khots themselves. I trust honorable members will be satisfied that by this Bill and by the executive orders I have described full justice will be done alike to the Khots and the tenants, and that the Khots will not have suffered from the delay in rectifying an injury of which they would no doubt have had reason to complain if the decisions of the Survey Officers and Khoti Settlement Officer had been left to their operation without interference. I have hopes that if this Bill is passed much will be done towards putting the relations between the Ratnagari Khots and their tenants on a more satisfactory footing than they have been within historical memory, and towards the amelioration of the condition of a large number of cultivators.

THE DEBATE.

THE RIGHTS OF THE KHOTES

The Hon. Mr. Khare, in the course of a somewhat lengthy speech, said there was no question about one thing; the Bill was intended to ameliorate the condition of the cultivators. But he hoped that at the same time Government would not forget the rights which had, from time immemorial, been enjoyed by the Khotes. As a matter of fact, as had been pointed out by the hon'ble mover in this Bill, every attempt was being made to make the Khote give up the crop share system and take up a system of fixed rents. The crop share system had been in operation for very many years, and it had always been very popular. In 1876 the Government of Bombay were convinced of the desirability of the crop shares system, and they came to the conclusion that it was the best after careful discussion. As far as the public could tell no general case had been made out on the present occasion why the crop share system should be given up. If that part of the Bill were brought into operation, he thought, it would hardly be just to the Khotes. There was another feature of the Bill against which he saw grounds for objection. By this measure everything in the nature of a dispute was to be decided by the recording officer, and the Civil Courts were totally deprived of all powers in the settlement of such disputes. He did not wish to imply that Government officials were not willing to deal justly and impartially in these cases, but he held that they could not deal adequately with them. The disputants were deprived of the benefit of legal advisers, and the office of a Government official was hardly the place where a complete hearing could be given to cases of this kind. He thought there was less chance of justice being done on the lines of the present Bill than if an opportunity were given for the settlement of disputes by the Civil Courts.

KHOTI BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad said:—With your Excellency's permission I beg to make one or two observations on this Bill. The history of this measure and the vicissitudes it has gone through as described in the statement of Objects and Reasons reveal a state of things that will give rise to serious reflections in the minds of hon'ble members, officials and non-officials, who fondly believe they assemble round this table to pass laws and regulations for this Presidency. The Khoti Bill was first introduced in 1898 and was referred to a Select Committee peculiarly fitted to deal with the difficult questions involved, consisting as it did of Messrs. Nugent, Muir-Mackenzie, Desai among others. The Select Committee deliberated long and anxiously on the measure and submitted their report in 1900. It appears that at that stage the Secretary of State for India, acting, it must be remembered, in his executive capacity and not by virtue of the prerogative of veto vested in him by law which can only be exercised after the measure has passed this Council and received the assent of the Governor and the Governor-General, disapproves of certain provisions of the Bill as revised by the Select Committee. The Bombay Government, also acting in their executive capacity, acquiesce in some of these objections. And the result is that the proceedings of this Council for five years on the measure and the unanimous report of the Select Committee with all the work and the deliberation of which that report was the result, are brushed aside, the bill is withdrawn, a fresh bill is introduced and this Council is asked in 1903 to deal with the question 'de novo' I do not propose to pursue further on this occasion the large constitutional question involved, but as I have said the history of the measure can not but give rise to serious reflection in the minds of hon'ble members whether this Council is not being gradually reduced to a body registering the decrees of the executive authority.

Coming to the Bill itself I do not think I should detain the Council at this stage on its details. But there is one feature of it to which I would beg leave to refer and to which I trust the Select Committee would give the best attention. By Section 20 all entries in the register are made conclusive and final evidence of the matter referred to in that Section, among them being the nature of the tenure and other important matters. Under the present law on the nature of the tenure the parties can go to a Civil Court and have their rights determined. I feel that it is not right that the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts should be ousted in this matter and the recording office made the final judge of such a question involving complicated and difficult issues.

Speaking on the Motor Car Bill, he said:—If the last Bill was an illustration of legislation by mandate this Bill is an illustration of legislation by delegation.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad saw no reason why the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, as at present exercised should be ousted. He hoped that when the Bill came before the Select Committee something would be done to deal with the matters which had been raised by himself and other hon. members.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit joined with the previous speakers in objecting to clause 20 of the Bill in so far as it deprived the Civil Court of jurisdiction over almost all questions between the Khotes and their tenants. With previous speakers he agreed that a sufficient case had not been made out for the abolition of the crop share system, and said that if the provisions of the present Bill were carried into effect he thought that an injustice would be done to the Khotes.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The acting Governor in reply said:—I need not, I think, say very much in reply to the criticisms of the hon'ble members who have spoken. As to some of them, such as the question raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit as to whether the assessment should be reduced below the [illegible] rent and why the crop share system should be discontinued, if I have not convinced hon'ble members of the proper answer to that question by what I have already said in my introductory remarks, I don't think that it is likely I shall be able to convince them now. The Hon. Mr. Dikshit has referred to a pronouncement of Government which was made more than a quarter of a century ago. But a great deal of time has elapsed since then, and there has been a great deal of experience which has shown that the crop share system is not satisfactory, and that it is most necessary that all that is possible should be done to discontinue it, subject of course to an understanding that if the relations between the tenants and the Khotes are harmonious we should not do anything to disturb them. We have given a great deal of thought to the matter in Select Committee. Mr. Khare was a member of that Select Committee, and I was under the impression that the various interests had been represented on that Committee, and as they came to a unanimous conclusion it was not very necessary to go behind what they had said. As regards my hon'ble friend, Mr. Khare's suggestion that we should solve the matter by dividing the assessment between the Khotes and the tenants, I have only to point out that the Khots for many centuries back have been responsible for the assessment, and there does not appear to be any sufficient reason why the revenue should be reduced in that manner in order to provide for their profit. The tenants have, from time immemorial, been paying rent and not assessment, and a radical alteration of that kind in the payment is certainly not called for. My hon'ble friend has also said that the 25 per cent. of the assessment and the local funds cess is not sufficient profit, and he suggests that that may in course of time become the general rate of profit throughout the district. I think he has overlooked the fact that this minimum profit which we have prescribed is prescribed in cases which are fixed where the rent is less than the assessment. As regards the objection to section 43, that merely validates what has already been done. It does not state any power to go beyond the validation of what has already taken place. Then we come to the question which has given rise to most discussion. The question of the deprecation of the civil points. With regard to this I don't think we have gone very far beyond the existing Act. I am quite aware that the exact extent of the present provision has been a matter of considerable discussion, and, I think, a matter which the High Court has at various times pronounced different opinion on, but it seems to me that the provision which is in the existing Bill and which has been taken bodily from the previous Bill as amended by the Select Committee, does not go substantially beyond the existing Act. It is not of course the case that we have any want of confidence in the Civil Courts, but there are matters in which disputes are exceedingly numerous, and I don't think it would be in the interest either of one party or the other that disputes should be determined by the elaborate procedure of the Civil Courts. The Hon. Mr. Parekh has said that we might lighten the stamp duty. That is a mere flea-bite in the matter of expense. The expense I have in mind consists mainly in the fees which are paid to lawyers who discuss cases at very great length, and I don't think it would be in the interests of one party or the other that these matters should be tried in the Civil Courts. They are very numerous; in one district I could instance a period where there was a dispute between every Khot and every tenant, and unless these disputes had been settled by summary procedure they never would have been settled at all. I don't think there is anything more to which I need refer. If the first reading of the Bill is passed it will go before a Select Committee, and every question that is worthy of discussion we can fully discuss there. With these remarks I move the first reading.

The Bill was then read a first time.

His Excellency the Governor then moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee to consist of the Hon. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, the Hon. Mr. Younghusband, the Hon. Mr. Khare, the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, and himself, with an instruction that a report should be submitted within four months.

The motion was accepted.

THE MOTOR-CAR BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, in moving the first reading of the Bill to regulate the use of motor-cars in the Bombay Presidency, said:—The necessity of legislation on the matter is, I think, generally admitted. The Bill is a skeleton bill and follows the Bengal Act in providing for rules—it gives power to Government to draw up rules on the subject. There seems to have been some anxiety expressed lest Government should interfere unduly and pass vexatious rules which would hamper the introduction of motor-cars. We are fully aware of the danger of providing against imaginary events, which perhaps have no real existence, but all we propose in making these rules is to provide adequate precautions for the public safety. And an outline of the points on which it was proposed to make the rule has been circulated to a number of people, and many opinions have been received and various suggestions made which will be fully considered. What I propose now to do is to ask the Council to read this Bill a first time, and then refer it to a Select Committee, which Committee should be asked to draft rules, and advise Government as to the rules which should be made under the Bill, so that by the time the Bill comes up for second and third reading the rules will be laid on the table and considered, together with any objections taken to them. The definition of the term "Motor-Car" will probably require amendment, and there are various other points which will have to be discussed.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey referred to the question of the speed of motor-cars. The roads in India were not intended for high-speed motor-cars, and the circumstances and habits of the people were such that if high-speed motor-cars were allowed to run without any restriction there would be an alarming number of accidents. It would be easier to fix the limit of speed now by the Act than it would be to do so after a great number of high-speed cars had been brought into the country.

The Hon. Meherban Raghunath Rao was also in favour of the limit of speed being fixed.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh said his first objection to the Bill was that it required the Council to delegate its functions to the Governor-in-Council. This was objectionable. The main rules ought to be embodied in the Bill. The hon'ble members proposed to frame rules and place them before the Select Committee, but it would be much better to embody the principal rules in the Bill itself.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad said:—I venture to submit that the Bill as it is at present framed is open to grave objection. By it the Council is asked, for all practical purposes, to delegate to the Executive Government the power to legislate on the subject of motor-cars. Of late years the tendency has unfortunately been growing in legislation to give powers to the executive authority to frame such rules as they may think proper. But the present Bill goes much further in that direction and amounts to an invitation to the legislature to completely pass on its functions to the executive authority. Whatever rules and regulations are deemed necessary to deal with motor-cars should, I think, be carefully formulated and laid before this Council as part of the proposed Act. In that event the public will have the opportunity as usual of submitting to this Council their views about the proposed measure, and this Council will then adopt such measure as appears to them best in the public interest. While if the Bill is adopted in its present shape there will be no guarantee that the public will have an opportunity of considering any rules before they are promulgated and such rules and regulations as the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to frame from time to time or which would rather be framed for them by some officer who is supposed to be an expert in the matter will immediately they are issued become the law of the land. The reason given in the Statement of Object and Reasons for following this unusual procedure in this instance is, that in the absence of sufficient experience on the subject of motor-cars rules and regulations or the subject might require constant changes, and, therefore, Government are not in a position to lay before the Council any definite rules with any element of finality. My answer to that is, if you have no sufficient experience in the matter to enable you to decide what rules and regulations are necessary, if you think for some time they will require changes, wait till you have acquired sufficient experience and knowledge about the matter and then introduce legislation about the matter. But that is no excuse for asking this Council to completely delegate legislate powers to the executive Government so that they may gather experience and find out what is really wanted by experimenting in legislation. Nor do I think there is any great danger in waiting for some time. Under the circumstances, your Excellency, I will vote against the first reading of this Bill unless an assurance is given that rules and regulations will be embodied in the Act itself.

The Hon. Mr. Diskshit expressed a similar opinion.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton, replying, said: With regard to the remarks made by various members as to this Bill, which provides for the framing of rules under it, the matter has been very fully considered, and having regard to the special circumstances of the case, it was found almost impossible to embody the rules in the Act, for it may be necessary to change them from time to time. With regard to Mr. Dikshit's request that some provision should be made for publishing the rules provisionally before they were embodied in the Act, I quite agree with him that this should be done, and think I can undertake that this will be done. As to the rate of speed, some gentlemen suggested that it should be settled by the Act itself, but I think that most hon'ble members of this Council would find it very difficult to determine what rate of speed exactly should be put in the Act, which could not be altered without a good deal of difficulty and a great deal of delay. I therefore think it would be better to leave the rate of speed to the rules to be framed under the Act.

The Bill was then read a first time, and referred to the following Special Committee, who were asked to submit their report by January 15:—The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Hughes, the Hon. Mr. Dick, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, and the mover of the Bill.

The Council then adjourned.

INTERPELLATION.

Government in answer to Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setavad said:—

VERNACULAR TEACHERS SALARIES.

It has been ascertained that in the Central Division no trained assistant teather receives less than Rs. 7 in District Local, Board and Municipal Board Primary Schools. Government have no reason to believe that the rule has been broken elsewhere. Rule 8 of the vernacular masters code allows the payment of less than Rs. 7 to pupil-teachers, provided that they are not employed as full-time teachers, are under the instruction of the Head Master, and are presented for examination at the annual inspection of the school. These pupil-teachers are only boys of the school and are appointed temporarily for a year.

GUJARAT AND SIND COLLEGES.

The Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad asked: (1). Will Government be pleased to state what measures they intend taking to bring the Gujarat and Sind Colleges to a high state of efficiency? (2) Whether Government have considered the desirability of appointing a small Committee of qualified officials and non-officials to report to Government on the measures to be adopted for providing Gujarat and Sind with highly efficient Arts Colleges? (3) Whether Government have considered the desirability of appointing a small Committee of qualified officials and non-officials for reporting on the measures to be adopted for making Government Colleges in the Presidency, Model Colleges? Government replied:—In the absence of evidence that the existing College are inefficient and pending the orders of the Government of India on the report of the Universities Commission, Government do not proposed to take any steps of the nature suggested in these three questions.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

In reply to the question put by the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad. Government stated that they are aware that there is not a separate Professor of Chemistry in the Elphinstone College or a separate Chemical Laboratory but Chemistry is taught by the Professor of Physics and there is a Physical Laboratory. The question of providing a separate Lecturer or Professor of Chemistry and of further equipment of the Laboratory is under consideration.

PLAGUE INSPECTION AT KALYAN.

In answer to Mr. Setalvad Government stated the state. of plague renders it necessary to maintain at present an inspection post at Kalyan and Government are unable to say when it may be possible to discontinue the medical inspection at Kalyan

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

The Honourable Mr. Parekh inquired: (a) Will Government be pleased to say whether in any of the Municipalities of the Northern Division the number of the elected Councillors has been allowed to exceed the minimum number prescribed by the District Municipal Act? (b) After the long period that the elected system has been in force will Government be pleased to consider whether the time has now arrived for increasing the proportion of elected members in the Municipal Boards? In reply Government, said:—(a) The information is given in the published annual report on Municipal taxation and expenditure in the Bombay Presidency including Sind. (b) Government are not prepared to deal with the subject in any general terms; but if any specific proposals relating to particular Municipalities are received they will be carefully considered with due regard to the necessity of maintaining efficiency of administration.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh also asked: (a) Are Government aware that the Municipal Boards of the Towns of Mandal, Dhandhuka, Dholera, Ranpur and Sanand in the Ahmedabad District and of Mehmadabad, Mahudha, Borsad, Anand and Umreth in the Kaira District consist each of six official and four non-official members, notwithstanding the provision of Section 10 of the District Municipal Act which prescribes that not more than one-half of the nominated Councillors shall be salaried servants of Government? (b) Will Government be pleased (1) to increase the number of the non-official Councillors so that they may not be fewer than the official Councillors, and (2) to give elective franchise to some of these towns? Government replied (a) Section 10 of the District Municipal Act, 1901, does not apply to the Municipalities named by the honourable member which have all been constituted under Section 13 of the District Municipal Act Amendment Act II of 1884, corresponding to Section 14 of the District Municipal Act III of 1901. b (1) Any specific proposals will always be considered by Government on their merits. 2 The honourable member is referred to the reply to clause (b) of question No. 3 put by him at the Council Meeting held on 24th August 1899.

REVENUE ARREARS IN BROACH.

Government replying to the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh reference to the amount of Land Revenue arrears for the District of Broach for the year 1899-1900 to 1901-1902 which is still unrecovered and which is shown as recoverable that the figures for the several Talukas of Broach District, as reported by the Collector on 17th June 1903, were as follows:—

Taluka.	Recoverable. arrears. Rs.
Jambusar	83,333
A mod	62,288
Broach	94,911
Vagra	1,64,012
Ankiesvar	86,797
Hansot	82,407
Total ...	5,73,748

Government have not received later figures or separate figures for bara villages of Vagra Taluka The Collector has already been directed to apply coercive process, when the crops have matured, only in cases of undoubted contumacy, to give the benefit of the doubt to the occupants in any doubtful cases, and to grant remissions in any new cases of clear inability to pay which may come to light. In the opinion of Government no further liberality is required.

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT.

In answer to a questions by hon. Mr Parek:—(a) asking whether is is a fact that the Collector of Ahmedabad has ordered that petitions for revision of Income-tax assessments from the different talukas should be heard by his subordinates in Ahmedabad and not in the respective talukas? Government stated that are not aware of the issue by the Collector of Ahmedabad of the order referred to. The proper course for any person having to complain of an order of this kind is to apply to the Commissioner to have the order revised.

MEDICINES FOR DISPENSARIES.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. G Parekh, Government stated that the Surgeon-General of Bombay has prescribed a scale of supply of Medicines for Dispensaries which is intended to meet all ordinary cases Of the 231 Medical Institutions supplied in 1901 only 3 showed and average daily attendance above 200 and the general average for all taken together was only 6-1-1 Extra indent are permitted provided the reasons are fully explained Government therefore see no ground for interfering with the orders of the Surgdon-General.

REVENUE RECOVERY IN BROACH.

The Hon. Mr. G Parekh asked.—Will Government be pleased to ascertain whether since the anwer of Government to Question No. 5 asked by me at the last Meeting of the Council coercive measures have not been employed in the Districts of Broach and Surat for the recovery of the Land Revenue arrears? Government reply:—Government do not consider it neccessary to make enquiries on the subject. They have no reason to suppose that the Collectors have acted otherwise than in accordance with the law and general orders.

FEES OF GOVERNMENT PLEADERS IN THE DISTRICTS.

Government in reply to the Hon. Mr. H. Dikshit said it was true that Government Pleaders in several Districts get a monthly salary of Rs. 20 only. In was true that they get only a fee of Rs. 10 per day while actually engaged in conducting criminal cases? Government could not at present considers the desirability of increasing the salary and fee of Government Pleaders. Government But the fee of Rs. 10 can be increased in cases of unusual importance and difficulty, or in which marked industry or ability has been displayed. No additional burden upon Public Prosecutors and Government Pleaders has been imposed by amending Rules 50 and 59 of the Law Officers' Rules. The amendments were directed towards the elucidation and correct interpretation of the already existing rules, There are many more urgent needs to be first dealt with.

PLAGUE MEATURE.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, asked (a) Is true that in certain Districts plague-affected areas are compulsorily evacuated and people are not allowed to return to or even visit their houses without the permission of the Plague Authorities and that in some places orders have been issued by authorities to seal the locks of houses without the knowledge of the authorities? (b) Is such action in consonance with the orders of Government? (c) What provision have Governmet been pleased to make for providing suitable hutting accommodation for poor people living in plague-affected areas? Do Government tended to make: any further, and what, provision? Government, replied The orders of Government on the subject of evacuation are contained in No, 27 of the Mofussil Plague Rules, which were published on pages 791 at 793 of the Bombay Government Gazette for 7th May 1901: and Government have as yet had no reason to suppose that the rule has been worked without due discretion. The provision of hutting accommodation has been recognised as a proper object for expenditure from the Discretionary Relief Fund, Hutting accommodation has been provided in a great number of places at different times and Government are not aware that it has generally proved insufficient for the needs of the classes that require assistance.

RELIEF TO RYOTS.

In answer to the question put by Hon. Mr. Dikshit Government estated:—Where assessments have been reduced at the revision of a settlement, the report from District Officers have been, or will be printed as usual in the Government Selection. A statement of the orders of Government reducing assesments in the other cases has already been furnished to the Council, and Government think it unnecessary to communicate the reports of the District Officers on these cases.

ITINERANT MEDICAL RELIEF.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit asked:—Have Government considered the desirability or otherwise of providing itinerant medical men for giving relief in plague-affected localites? If not, will they be pleased to do so? Government replied:—A measure of the kind suggested has been considered, tried and discontinued, It does not appear that medical aid can be effectively rendered to persons actually suffering from plague except in places where skilled nursing and attendance are, available. The simple sanitary measures which alone seem possible can be carried out on a larger scale and at less cost by the ordinary executive staff than they could be by a special medical establishment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

The Hon. Mr. Daji Khare asked:—Will Government state if they intend to create a Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Pen, and, if so, with what power? Government replied. No proposal on the subject is before Government.

THE END OF A NOTORIOUS DACOITY.

CAPTURE AND SUICIDE,

A North Arcot correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail" last week, a noted dacoit, variously known as Munigadu and Vankodorai (gentleman of the forest!). committed suicide in his house in Ladigam, a town four miles north-east of Punganur, while he was being arrested by the Police. He was probably one of the band of the Tulakona dacoits, who so boldy waylaid scores of pilgrims in broad daylight, and robbed them on their return from the Tallakona festival in February last, and also in the similar dacoity near Vayalpad. Last month he was sentenced by the Cuddapah Session for a long term of rigorous imprisonmont, and, while being sent from Chittor to Palmaner, to answer for another charge against him, succeeded in escaping with three others from the custody of the Police. Two of the four surrendered themselves to the Magistate a few days later, one was caught by a Forest guard but "Munigdda"—the most dangerous one—was still at large, and strict orders were issued for his arrest. By dint of commendable perseverance the Punganur Police Inspector learned that he was accustomed to visit his home in Ladigam at dead of night, for food and rest, and would escape the adjoining hills before daylight each morning. The house was accordingly watched, and the daring robber was seen entering, his home. As he was noted for his strength and daring, the Police waited till he was partaking of his food, then burst into the house and threw a blanket over his head, and then proceeded to pin him down, Realising that he was captured he drew his knife and cut his throat, while the blanket was over his head, and on investigation, he was found to have died of his self inflicted wound.

Motor-cars are now driven in Madras for hire. Numbers of them may be seen, those of private owners and those for hire. They are increasingly in evidence at present, and since the amusing contretemps in Kurnool on the occasion of the Governor's last tour they would seem to run with a vengeance says the "Hindu." The Triplicane Temple square is the resort of more than one hackney car, while there are some more whose drivers undertake to carry passengers from one part of the city to another. Children in large numbers take to this novel conveyance and they can be seen huddled together in the cars with here and there an elderly personage to take care of them, From morning till night these hackney cars are busy, and at the rate of an anna for a drive round the temple the drivers are making a large sum every day. The office-people who have to reach their respective offices in Black Town also avail themselves of this conveyance to a certain extent, and cars are actually advertised for hire from Triplicane to Broadway at the rate of four annas a drive for a passenger. The novelty of the thing has great attractions for the public and at this rate it should not belong before we find the Motor-car becoming a very popular vehicle in Madras.

The Welsh-Loftus Uranium and Rare Metals Company, recently formed at Buffalo, which owns uranium ore beds in Utah, proposes to produce radium as a commercial article. A testing plant is soon to be erected at or near Buffalo with a capacity to reduce two tons of ore daily. A hundred pounds of uranium oxide would be turned out in the course of ore day, as well as 10,000 grammes of crude radium barium compound of 10 unit activity, due to the radium, and 100 pounds of other metallic residues said to contain another radiant metal polonium. The crude radium-barium product will be converted into a chloride salt, and the process of eliminating the barium-chloride begun. When the 10,000 grammes have been reduced to 100 grammes, the compound will have an activity of 1,000 units. When still further concentrated to 10 grammes of 1,000 unit activity, it would be unsafe for one to carry it except in a lead case. A final concentration to one gramme of 100,000 units activity will provide a compund 90 per cent. barium and 10 per cent. radium chloside. Such a compound placed in a little aluminium shell and fitted into a suitable lead tube will provide the surgeon with a portable instrument which will serve the functions of X ray generating apparatus and fixtures at no cost of operation maintenance renewal, for repair. Under the system of progressive reductions in the extraction of radium from the carnolite, which will be in use at the company's testing plant, the by products of iron and copper obtained will themselves be valuable.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL.

CALCUTTA vs. GLOUCESTERS.

The final in the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament was played on Saturday evening before a fairly large gathering of onlookers. After the recent rain the ground was very wet and slippery The Calcutta Club and the Gloucester Regimental, team with whom the final lay, were very evenly matched, and a close and interesting game was witnessed. Calcutta started and at once obtained a free kick near the Glosters' 25, the ball missing the posts by about a couple of feet. Several line outs and scrums which followed near the centre resulted in no advantage to either side, the ball being repeatedly sent into touch over the eastern boundary. The military eventually got within the Calcutta 25 where the struggle was located for some six minutes till the civilians kicked clear. Holder of the Glosters received the ball and ran across the field, but failed to pass before he was held up. Loose play in mid-field was then witnessed, both teams taking well. The Calcutta left three-quarter then gave the military a couple of openings and lost a good deal of ground for his side. A free kick to Calcutta enabled the latter to again get back to the centre line, and following this up with a drible down the eastern side of the ground Heilgers scored the first try for the civilians near the corner flag. Martelli took the shot for goal at a difficult angle, but failed to add the additional points. The Glouscesters pressed during the remainder of the first half but at the interval Calcutta crossed over leading by 3 points to nil.

Soon after the re-start Calcutta made a couple of attempts to pass, but were handicapped by the slippery state of the ball. The Gloucesters then pressed more vigorously and invaded the civilians' 25 where a succession of line outs took place. The civilians cleared at last, scrambling play afterwards taking place across the centre line, Calcutta at this period making a couple of good attempts at passing. They carried the ball well within the soldiers' 25 before being stopped. The military then passed cleverly, but failed to gain ground until Lister punted into touch. Calcutta had somewhat the better of the contest about this time, but the military backs playing a good defence cleared whenever the pressure became severe. Macdonald of the Calcutta fifteen was directly afterwards placed out of action, having broken his leg above the ankle. He was removed from the field to hospital, the game being continued after a ten minutes' interval. Despite the fact that they were playing a man short Calcutta immediately afterwards scored their second try, but Martelli again failed to convert it into a goal. Within the next couple of minutes the civilians again became dangerous and were only held up when close to the goal line, and for the remainder of time pressed hard. The game ended with the score:—

Calcutta ....2 tries (6 points)
Gloucerters ....nil.

The following were the teams:—

Calcutta:—Goal Maxwell; three-quarters: A. Siddons, F Siddons, Landon and Martelli; halves: Macdonald and Arundel: forwards; Stephenson, Crawford, Berridge, Dick, Szczepanski, Whitie, Watson and Heilgers

Gloucesters Regt:—Back: Pte. Sea'es; three-quarters: Lce-Corpl Edwards, Pte Holder, Pte. Pearce and Pte Lister; half-backs: Lieut Blyth and Pte Coldrich; forwards: Sergt Bell, Ptes Dance, Bennet, Mason, Berry, Morris, Parsons and Forest.

At the close of the match the Cup was presented to the winners by Mrs. Gray.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT ULA.

The hired Transport Ula, Captain J. Stone, will sail to-day for Berbera, with the following troops: 9 non-commissioned officers and men, 36 followers, and 60 ponies, Mounted Infantry School, Poona; 12 non-commissioned officers and men and 40 ponies, Mounted Infantry, Bangalore; 30 Horses, 3rd Bombay Lancers; 58 Horses, 1st Lancers, H.C.; 30 horses, 4th Lancers, H. C.; 1 officer, 2 followers, 24 horses, 4th Bombay Lancers; 14 non-commissioned officers and men, Lahore Mounted Battery; 4 followers, S. and T. Corps; one Hospital Assistant; 10 non-commissioned officers and men, 79 followers, 51 horses, and 83 ponies, Ekka train; 1 Warrant Officer, Ordnance Department; one officer, R.A.M.C; one officer, 3 followers, and 2 horses, R. G. A. The names of the officers are Captain Molloy, 4th Bombay Lancers; Captain Kelly, R.G.A.; and Captain Robinson, R.A.M.C.

DEPARTURE OF THE R.I.M.S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, under command of Commander N. F. G. Wilson, sailed on Saturday evening for Port Blair, with 180 convicts from the Bombay Presidency, including six females. The convicts were brought to Bombay from different jails under police escort. They arrived at the Ballard Pier shortly after 11 o'clock, and were medically examined by Col. Crimmin V. C., Health Officer of the Port, prior to their sending on board the Canning. An escort of fifty policemen, under an officer, have been detailed for duty on board as a guard. Beside one European warder, one assist. Surgeon, one Matron, and two attendants have accompanied the convicts. After disembarking the convicts at Port Blair, the Canning will proceed to Rangoon.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th August, 1903, as compared with the statement of 28th July, 1903:—

Liabilities.	July 21. Rs.	A.	P.	July 28. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,21,50,000	0	0	1,21,50,000	0	0
Public Deposit, &c	1,58,48,858	7	9	1,49,45,261	2	11
Other Deposits, &c	8,16,16,201	0	0	8,20,44,070	9	6
Bank Post Bills, &c	3,67,218	8	5	4,13,4[illegible]8	2	10
Sundries	17,40,683	2	1	17,10,545	6	9
Rs.	13,47,22,961	11	3	13,22,63,825	6	0
Assets.	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**
Government Securities	1,59,78,208	0	0	1,83,62,791	0	0
other authorised investment	43,70,609	0	0	39,60,509	0	9
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,71,24,392	1	2	2,62,29,706	2	4
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,78,59,[illegible]59	2	3	1,65,26,618	1	10
Bills discounted, &c.	1,61,95,519	0	9	1,72,96,154	11	2
Balances with other Banks	9,70,400	6	7	10,96,519	9	7
Bullion	1,263	9	7	1,263	9	9
Dead Stock	18,11,264	7	3	18,11,401	3	9
Stamps	12,205	7	4	11,774	4	9
Sundries	10,96,745	8	1	10,87,972	9	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office.	2,41,68,194	5	10	2,48,79,577	15	9
Do. at Branches	2,51,34,799	10	5	2,20,35,677	2	9
Rs.	13,47,22,961	11	3	13,04,65,997	6	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank s Investments	13,64,483	Increase
Loans	8,94,686	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	13,32,741	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	11,00,635	Increase
Cash at Head Office	2,28,617	Decrease
Do. at Branches	30,99,122	Decrease

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 26th September, as compared with the statement of the 19th September:—

Liabilities.	Sept. 19. Rs.	Sept. 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,23,468	47,00,657
Public Deposits at Branches	23,61,013	23,26,010
Other Deposits	6,33,65,779	6,17,87,817
Post Bills	11,976	11,008
Sundries	10,21,328	10,43,579
Rs.	8,96,83,564	8,82,59,161
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,16,89,947	[illegible]
Other authorised Securities	37,95,792	[illegible]
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	47,07,351	41,04,540
Loans do. do. do.	1,69,56,162	1,64,48,083
Bills discounted and purchased	1,80,02,301	1,88,66,132
Dead Stock	3,55,348	3,55,848
Stamps and Stationery	2,829	2,819
Balances with other Banks	3,62,931	1,65,781
Sundries	1,14,487	1,15,039
Cash	3,44,02,890	3,31,80,044
Rs.	8,96,83,5[illegible]4	[illegible]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

DEPRESSION IN THE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL AFRICAN COTTON.

RUSSIA AS EXPORTER.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

ANOTHER week of depression has been experienced and there are no signs of the cloud lifting. The Balkan trouble is not calculated to inspire enthusiasm, while the fear of an early General Election has restricted speculation. Consols are slightly lower than a week ago, and a recovery here may be a long time deferred. The Transvaal Loan is now at a considerable discount, and the large houses who were favoured at the expense of the small investor are now wishing that the allotments had been made after the usual principle. Home Railways have been an uninteresting market and quotations are generally lower. Dear money has, of course, effaced the prospect of any immediate improvement in this section, while traffics, as a result of the wretched weather, have proved disappointing. Scotch Stock, have declined, especially Caledonian issues, on new capital fears. The tone in the American Railway section has continued uncertain. The money outlook in the United States is not much better, the last statement of the New York Associated Banks being again disappointing. The supply of undigested securities which has long been a menace to the market, has not yet been eliminated, although they are much less of a danger than some months ago owing to the shrinkage in values. Operating costs on the leading roads have also progressed to an alarming extent, for during the last year 159 roads, with a mileage of 159,000 miles, showed an increase of ninety million dols. in gross earnings, or 14 per cent., while net earnings for the same period amounted to nineteen million dollars only. This result it attributed almost entirely to the increased cost of labour, and it is quite possible that further demands of the workmen for higher wages will not be granted, in which case strikes may follow. The Canadian Railway section has been affected by profit-taking, but having regard to the depression existing in other markets prices have been well maintained. As stated in previous issues Canadian Pacifics and Grand Trunks will be the first to respond when a more confident feeling prevails. South African mining shares have remained dull in spite of the reassuring statement concerning the native labour question. The Commissioner's report will be out in a fortnight, and the importation of Asiatics is considered a foregone conclusion. The account open for the rise is exceptionally small, and when the upward movement does come, it will be sharp. A purchase of a few of the leading favourites in anticipation of the report mentioned above would, we believe, result in a good profit being obtained. The Associated Northern Blocks meeting was one of the rowdiest held in the City for many years, and it cannot be said that either Mr. Doolette or Mr. Landau cut a very dignified figure. What the out-come of the dispute will be it is impossible to say, but the mere fact that Mr. Landau has sold some 5,000 shares during the last nine months does not suggest that he has any great belief in the future of the mine. Without wishing to say anything harsh of the late Chairman, it was patent from his manner at the recent meeting that he is not suitable for the position to which he was elected. The report of the Committee of Investigation can add a very little information to that already known by the shareholders, and it is practically certain that the step of deposing Mr. Landau will be approved.

Etruscan Copper shares have had a serious, but not unexpected, relapse, and they are now a weak market round about 3-4. A circular is, we believe, on the point of being issued, and it is to be hoped that it will be of a more hopeful character. It is rumoured that the plant is not working satisfactorily. The £100 debentures are quoted at 37, and the financial corporations which found the money much against their inclinations are said to be selling. The impending litigation between the Stratton's Independence Company and the late Mr. W. S. Stratton's estate may prove a very expensive experiment for the company. The Mining Investor, of Colorado, is of the opinion that the facts are against the chances of the company winning the case, and with some reason ask why an action was not commenced against Mr. Stratton before his death. It appears that Mr. Stratton took the whole of the purchase price for his property in shares which were unloaded through the medium of the promoting company—the Venture Corporation. An action, if an action lies, should, the Colorado journal claims, be against the Venture Corporation, who engaged its own engineer to report upon the mine. His examination was to the effect that the ore in sight amounted to 6,700,000 dollars, with probabilities of eight million dollars being forthcoming, an amount which would result in a net profit of four million dollars. [Since this report appeared ten million dollars have been won from the mine, resulting in a net profit of four and a half million dollars. The Caucasus Copper Company is not very well-known among investors, although the shares have been put to a high premium. The company was floated privately with a capital of half a million in £1 shares, 400,000 of which were issued fully-paid to the vendors. The working capital of £100,000 has now been swallowed up, while loans have been obtained to the amount of £92,500. It says much for the faith of those who are behind the scenes that money can be procured to such a large extent in these days, and the prospects of the property certainly appear to have exceptional promise, judging by the statement at the recent meeting. So enormous are the ore reserves that development work has superseded for the time being. A plant capable of producing 3,000 tons of copper is now in operation, and with no further development the ore in sight will be sufficient to keep the present plant running for twenty years! Another favourable factor is that copper produced and sold in Russia fetches £20 per ton more than the market price elsewhere—owing to the country's protective tariff.

The meeting of the Manchester Liners, Limited was a less cheerful affair than friends of the Ship Canal could have wished in view of the fact that the success of this great steamship company is of vital importance to the port of Manchester. No doubt the year has been an exceptionally trying one for all lines engaged in the North Atlantic trade, and the results might easily have been even more unsatisfactory than they were. But the question arises whether it would not be a good thing for the Company to enlarge the field of its interests by obtaining a footing in some other trade, perhaps in alliance with some other company. South America, the Cape, India, China, Japan, and Australia are all either unprovided or inadequately provided with direct steamship services to and from Manchester, and we should think that if a new connection in one or other of these directions, were established the Company would, to some extent at any rate, be insured against the fluctuations to which North Atlantic freights are peculiarly liable, since a deficiency in the movement of crops from one part of the world must be made up by increased shipments from other parts. We notice that to replace the two steamers lost during the past year, the Company contracted for five new ones, so that the fleet will presently consist of fourteen steamers, with an aggregate dead-weight capacity of 95,000 tons. This may perhaps be taken as an indication that the directors are contemplating some such policy as we have suggested.

Cotton-growing in British Central Africa appears to be making satisfactory progress. The "Central African Times" of Blantyre, in its issue of August 1, reports that the African International Flotilla and Transport Company intends to join the ranks of the planters and that a thousand acres of cotton on the Lower River are talked of. The African Lakes Corporation, Limited, of Glasgow, it is said, also contemplates going in largely for cotton, and the various concerns specially devoted to planting are all busy. "Seed," says the Blantyre paper, "will be in demand this coming season, and we hear of large importations." The Zambesi Industrial Mission, we notice, offers to gin cotton and pack it in 300lb. bales at 15s. per bale, to buy cotton ginned and unginned, and to sell "Egyptian machine-ginned cotton" at 5d. per lb. With reference to the quality and value of Central African cotton a letter is quoted from Mr. Allan Kidney, joint manager of the African Lakes Corporation, to the manager of the Bruce Trust Estates, who had submitted a sample of local cotton for microscopical examination. Mr. Kidney's report on it was as follows:—I have now given the sample a good testing, and find it is cotton of exceptionally good quality; in fact, I consider it the best I have yet seen from this district. The colour is good, the fibre is, of satisfactory length, averaging nearly an inch and a quarter. I consider your sample much better than the best Indian cotton, a little better than good American, and nearly as good as ordinary Egyptian. Its value I estimate at from 5 1-2d to 5 3-4d. It would be worth a little more if it were free from immature fibre. Under the microscope I found about 10 per cent of unripe cotton spread over the sample. This, of course, detracts from the strength and uniformity of the bulk, and therefore from its value. Part of the 10 per cent. was what we know as half ripe cotton; but for this I would have no hesitation in valuing your sample at 6d. per lb. delivered in Liverpool of course. Writing later Mr. Kidney said that owing to the advance in cotton values in England, he would now value the sample at from 1-4 to 1-2d. per lb. more.

News comes on a somewhat ambitious scheme for harnessing to industrial work the mighty Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi river. These fall are about twice as wide and twice as high as those at Niagara. It is proposed to build a power-house "on a benching in the second zigzag below the cascade," the turbines being driven by water led from the falls in steel pipes. Mr. Francis Fox is reported to have said that any amount of power required could be obtained, and that an available head of at least 250ft. could be utilised. Each pipe or tube 8ft. in diameter would drive a turbine and generator of 5,000 h.p., and Mr. Fox thinks it will be found desirable to lay down the plant in units of this size. The question of voltage is not yet determined but it is believed that there will be no difficulty in distributing current over an arc of 300 miles. We are not quite clear as to the particular uses to which the electric power thus obtained would be put, but perhaps it is assumed that the supply would create a demand. The scheme will be made more feasible, so far as the constructive work is concerned, by the extension of the so-called Cape-to-Cairo railway, which is expected to reach the falls very shortly; in fact, it is stated that when the line reaches the falls, the preliminary works in connection with the power station will at once begin. The steel bridge which is to carry the railway over the falls is being built at Darlington.

Writing on the opening day of the season (September 1,) Messrs. Hubbard Bros. and Co., of New York, make the couraging announcement that notwithstanding the injury done by the Mexican weevil in Texas, "we have the best prospect for a cotton crop since 1898." Current complaints, they say, are insignificant compared with those received in other years at the beginning of the season and the only serious danger would appear to be an early frost. A fortnight has passed since this was written and there is still no news of the frost. The circular continues:—Market conditions are clearly defined and must cause sharp fluctuations until it becomes evident that that the supply this season will exceed the requirements of the spindles. The tendency to anticipate lower prices from the crop advices is natural after a season of high prices, and this leads to short selling giving the opportunity to bring about a quick reaction at any moment. Spinners this season will endeavour to secure large reserve supplies should prices decline to the basis existing before this last advance. They will not, however, buy except from hand to mouth on the existing basis of values, nor can we expect them secure reserve supplies, except at moderate prices unless there is a decided change in crop advices. Crop estimates at this time of the year are without precedent, though the tendency is to look for a yield of about 12,000,000 bales from the crop reports now coming to hand. On the other hand, there are many who say that the ravages of the weevil in texas have been underestimated and that no large crop can ever be made in texas until this insect pest has been extirpated. On this theory a large line of cotton has been accumulated in the New work market for October and December delivery and to its existence is attributed the advance during the latter end of August.

"Export, export, at any cost!" This, says the Moscow correspondent of the Russian trade paper "Commerce and Industries," is the cry of the Russian industrial syndicates. Of late, these have shown a strong tendency not only to increase the export of Russian textiles and metallic ware to Asia, but they are preparing to invade the European markets and compete in transoceanic countries, which are now supplied by the United States and Europe. To promote this object, Russian syndicates will participate in the coming World's Fair at St. Louis, and will make a fine exhibition of their products. This aggressive move is discussed by the official newspaper of the German-Russian Association at Berlin, as follows:—The Russian cotton-textile branch is chiefly engaged in this export movement, which receives strong support from the grant of a Government premium and additional bonus of the drawback of the Customs duties on foreign cotton manufactured into textiles in Russia, which drawback is obtained when the articles manufatured from such imported cotton are exported to foreign countries. The cotton textiles made in Russia have already gained great popularity in Asiatic markets, notably in Persia, pushing out the English product.

The feature of Mr. Consul Cocoto's report from Brindisi on the Italian Province of Lecce is an interesting account of the tobacco industry. Thanks to the persistency of the Government the province is now growing Oriental cigarette tobaccos of good quality, and tobacco cultivation is likely to attain considerable importance. For the 1903 crop (now about to be gathered) the requests for permission to cultivate amounted to 40,000,000 plants of the Oriental qualities alone, but the Administration was unable to accept in proposals for more than 16,500,000 owing to the deficient accommodation for the leaf at the Government premises at Lecce. This year's crop is expected to yield 125 to 130 tons of Oriental tobacco. Next year an addition to the Lecce buildings will enable the Government department to handle an additional 30 to 50 tons, while by 1905 it is expected that 40,000,000 50,000,000 plants will be in cultivation. As the result of some striking experiments, it is proposed to use electricity in the germination of the tobacco seedlings. Three beds of seedlings were laid out near Lecce to test the value of electrical cultivation. One bed (a) was encircled by voltaic energy; another (b) was brought under the influence of atmospheric electricity; while the third (c) was not interfered with. The (a) bed throughout the test showed the most favourable development, and in the results the fruition was respectively: (a) 35 per cent. of seed sown: (b) 19 per cent; and (c) 9 per cent. Earlier experiments were similarly attended with success. No data have yet been collected as to the positive effects of this utilisation of electricity. It is surmised that the decomposition of the minute mineral and organic particles takes place consequent on the production of a slight electrolysis, and that, by utilising its action, phosphates and salts of potash might be more easily assimilated than is possible under existing system. Of new openings for British trade the report says never a word, although the combined value of the exports and imports of the province now amounts to over £1,600,00 a year.

THE president of the United Pastoralists' Association of Queensland, speaking at the annual meeting, said that since 1899, towards the end of which the drought began, the net loss from that cause was 5,272,822 sheep and 1,110,920 cattle. He estimated the annual loss for the four years at £1,633,266.

MISS WATSON, a young lady journalist, has disappeared from 1, St. Stephen's Mansions, Westminster, by instructions from the "Daily Express." A Reward of £ 00 will be paid by the "Daily Express" to anyone who finds her within a reasonable time, provided it is not one of her friends or anyone in the employ of that newspaper or any of its affiliated journals. Miss Watson, on being discovered, will admit her identity. She will keep moving about London and elsewhere. She will write an account of her experiences daily. Miss Watson has instructions not to inform the "Daily Express" of her whereabouts save in this way.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

REVENUE PATEL CONVICTED

MR. V. K. NAMJOSHI, first class magistrate at Chopda, convicted Jayaram Walad Dagdu of being in possession of opium in contravention of the rules made under the Opium Act I of 1878, and fined him Rs. 200, or in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. The Hon. Mr. Khare appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with being possessed 3 lbs 12 tolas of opium in contravention of the rules under the Opium Act. On the 5th March last, the house of the accused was searched at the direction of the opium Inspector on suspicion. In the house the accused's stepbrother lived along with the accused, occupying a different portion of the house. In the portion belonging to the stepbrother nothing was found. In the accused's portion of the house, in a small cupboard, fixed in a wall, was found a bundle containing opium. The cupboard was locked from outside, and it was alleged that it was opened by the accused. He admitted that the opium was found in the cupboard, but said it might have been kept there by his brother who was a great enemy of his. On the whole, in the opinion of the magistrate, the account of the opium by the accused was anything but satisfactory, and the magistrate had no doubt that accused must have known of the presence of the opium in the cupboard. The pair of scales found with the opium gave indication of how the accused wanted to dispose of it. He apparently was going to sell it and make profit. He was a revenue patel, but far from guarding the revenue of Government he had attempted to defraud it. Mr. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, confirmed the conviction and sentence on appeal by the accused.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the court's judgment, said: As this is an application under our revisional jurisdiction, the question is not whether we should have come to the same conclusion upon the facts of the case as that arrived at by the magistrate who tried this case, and the Sessions Judge who heard the appeal. Mr. Khare has called our attention to certain points and asked us to go into the facts, because he urges there is no evidence to show that the cupboard in which the opium was found was locked by the accused. Both the courts below, however, found that the place was not accessible to others and they have drawn the inference that the cupboard was locked by the accused and that it was in his possession. They have come to that conclusion upon the evidence that at the time the search was made the accused enquired of his wife for the key. Whether we should have drawn that conclusion upon that evidence is not the question. The lower courts which had to appreciate the evidence have drawn it, and as this is an application for revision, we cannot go into the facts unless there is some error of law. No such error exists. We must therefore, decline to interfere so far as the conviction is concerned, but in our opinion the sentence is excessive, and we accordingly reduce the fine to one of Rs. 100, or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SLAVE GIRLS IN CHINA.

Of the number of slave girls in China there is no definite idea, but the number is decidedly decreasing with the advance of civilisation and the changes of the times says a writer in the 'Shanghai Mercury.

The origin of slave girls dates far back before the Manchu conquest as may be seen from ancient histories and story-books and it may have been brought about either by the temptation to gain money or as captives of war. Among the slave girls there are several kinds, the worst kinds being sometimes required to perform very mean offices and to endure many hardships in life. As the saying goes, it all depends on the fortune of the slave-girls as to the kind of mistresses they serve. It is not rare case that they are kindly and generously treated and when growing up good and proper husbands are chosen for them so that they may enjoy the blessings of life and take their proper places as virtuous women. Sometimes when serving rich families money and other valuables are given them for their marriages by their mistresses as a token of love and appreciation. With the poor kind of slave girls it is all different. Often they are beaten they have to sleep in kitchens and out of the way corners in the house they are scantily fed and poorly clad. In fact they are no better treated than the lower animals. The chifang or neighbours of course have much influence on the people and they are at liberty to appeal to the local authorities on behalf of the unfortunates but who cares to take the trouble unless it is out of spite or to take advantage of the owners weakness? Affairs being in such a state in China even a good natured and kind hearted neighbour, may be involved to a certain extent. It would be unwise to appeal to court of law in such matters with the mere support of justice and humanity.

The keeping of slave girls has grown into a trade. They are to be found in all parts of China especially in the southern provinces where many are bought and sold from time to time by people of disreputable character, and whose sole aim is to make money. These are turned into immoral girls, sometimes with their own will, but more often by compulsion. Once, as it was told a young slave-girls under distressful condition of life, wept bitterly for days and nights over the new miserable life she had to enter upon. Oh! it would be a very good thing to help such girls, and happily such a society by foreigners has been organised. Throw out the life-line, let the motto ever be.

Slave-girls are usually kept by the rich southern families sometimes even half a dozen being found in one family alone. In some well-to-do families the maid servants keep some slave-girls who are called their property, and who are bought at a very low price mainly on account of age. These are carefully brought up and then sold, forming a lucrative source of income. Formerly, before the Box r outbreak, many slave girls were secretly brought down South from the North. At any great calamity, as the present Kwangsi rebellion, slave girls are readily obtained in the affected districts.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	3	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	1	7
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	4	4	14
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	14	11	61
Same date last year	13	11	106

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	4	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	2	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardoo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	1
Total	12	8	58
Total plague deaths to date	263,183	215,313	
Same date last year	18	11	117

SIXTY-SIX pit ponies have been suffocated at the Carlton Iron Company's East Howle colliery, near Ferryhill. The bursting of a steam-pipe was the cause of the accident, owing to which nearly 1,000 men and boys will be thrown out of employment.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

LANCASHIRE'S HOPE OF SALVATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE recent Free Trade proclamation of the conference of employers and workpeople in the Lancashire cotton trade has been challenged by responsible persons in the business, who declare that it does not properly represent the feeling of many of those most intimately concerned. This was understood from the first by those conversant with the facts for there is a considerable number of manufacturers, and shippers who believe that their most pressing difficulties proceed from the tariffs of other nations. The cotton manufacturing nations, which find in our country a free market for their products, do all they can to prevent the sale of British cotton goods to their own consumers. If Great Britain had something to argue with these difficulties might be diminished and the Lancashire trade would find greater outlets for its high-class goods, which would compensate for any temporary addition to the cost of living. The nervous apprehension of those engaged in a trade whose state is so precarious may well be forgiven, and it is a hopeful sign that even in the home of Cobdenism there are those who have the courage to declare that the old lines must be relaid, and that the future of the industry depends on the application of new principles.

In estimating the prospects of this great industry it must be remembered that the conditions which made for success in the past have entirely changed, and that Lancashire is no longer the cotton factory of the world. At the present moment America holds the world's cotton industry in the hollow of her hand, and yet, by the application of a sound Imperial policy, Lancashire still has it in her power to escape from the bonds which impede her progress and endanger her prosperity.

The cotton trade is the largest individual industry in this country. Our annual imports of raw cotton amounts in value to about 40 millions sterling, and it is estimated that the value of the finished product is some 90 millions. The difference is absorbed by the costs of handling manufacture, and the distribution and the profits on the capital invested. "Speaking generally," says Mr. Macara, the president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, and an ardent Free Trader, "the margin of profit in the British cotton industry cannot be reduced without discouraging further investment in it. That is to say, the most important industry in the Empire is in such a perilous state that it is in peril of disaster. But this unfortunate position is due, not to loss of skill in the operative, which is higher than ever it was nor to lack of capitalist enterprise, which is considerable, though it is sometimes more dogged than intelligent, but to economic conditions which have arisen in the last two decades: in a word, to the competition of protected countries. Of the enormous production of British cotton mills 80 per cent. is exported. Our export of manufactured cottons is between five and six millions, and only 20 per cent. of the goods made by our own mills is needed by the home market. Therefore, a very large part of the trade of Lancashire lies with countries whose interest it is to handicap and destroy it, and also in competition with those protected countries, in the non-producing regions. By tariffs Lancashire has lost her American cotton market and yet remains dependent upon America for the raw material with which she has to compete against tariffs. It is estimated that in 1901 the world's manufactures of cotton for shipment from the country of production amounted in value to £114,402,000. Of that aggregate export Great Britain's share was some £70,000,000; and yet, though the volume of trade is so enormous, we have the declaration of the leading man in the trade that the profit earned is so low that it will not bear reduction.

There are facts which Lancashire must face. The supply of raw-cotton has not kept pace with the world's demand. But Lancashire has for many years been doing its best to equip the rest of the world with machinery to increase that demand. Lancashire is not merely a manufacturer of cotton goods for export, but also of cotton machinery for export. It has been estimated that in the last decade of the century, Lancashire exported textile machinery to the value of £55,000,000; and that the spinning machinery so exported was equal in producing power to the whole of the machinery in the mills of Oldham and the district. By the same computation it was ascertained that Lancashire exported in that period 800,000 looms, or 150,000 more than were then at work in the county. Lancashire is zealously hoping others to make for themselves the goods with which another section of the trade wishes to supply them, and this makes the competition with protected producers more and more difficult.

At the same time the cotton trade is only beginning to realise its dependence on its most potent rival for the raw material which is its staff of life. Of the staple imported to this country amounting to some 16,000,000 cwts. we take about 1,000,000 cwts. from South America over 3,000,000 cwts. from Egypt less than 300,000 cwts. from the British Empire and over 12,000,000 cwts. from the United States. The farm value of the cotton crop in the States in 1901 was estimated at £97,090,000 and the American mills got the pick of it. But it is argued by authorities that the limit of profitable production has been reached in the Southern States, not because land is not available, but because the extra labour required is not to be obtained. America tends more and more to utilise its own cotton crop, and to set up its machinery on the fringe of the cotton field.

The cotton machinery in this part of the world has increased fourfold since 1887, and now puts out 40 per cent. of the total production of the American mills. At the beginning of the last year there were in the Southern mills some 6,250,000 spindles and 130,000 looms. This concentration of productive agencies on the cotton field is an economic development which cannot be resisted. The Northern mills are undoubtedly suffering, and may suffer yet more heavily, but America will supply her own demands, and in time will cater for those of others. Already in some classes of cotton goods she is a successful competitor in export. In the Shanghai market for instance in 1892 the British and Dutch cotton drills received numbered 353,910 pieces, while the American pieces received were 525,301; in 1901 the English pieces numbered only 145,831, while the American pieces had grown in number to 1,632,461. In sheetings the record was even worse for the English sheetings fell from 700,000 to less than 500,000 pieces, while the Americans had grown from 1,189,000 to 3,155,951.

Mr. T. M. Young, in his report on the American cotton industry, says:—"If we are to retain any considerable share of our trade in the heavy cotton goods, we must avail ourselves of every possible economy in the buying and transportation of our raw material and above all we must neglect no method of cheapening the process of manufacture. But economy in the buying of cotton is impossible, while one great competing country retains virtually a monopoly of the supply. The inadequacy of the crop places the industry in jeopardy Speculators using the shortage to their own advantages, manipulate the markets so that prices fluctuate enormously, and rise to a point at which profitable manufacture is out of the question. The Lancashire mills are working short time at this day, because, though America does not grow enough cotton for our needs, Americans are exploiting the deficiency to our grievous loss. This affects the operatives as well as the capitalists; in one recent year, the Operatives' Society paid out £15,000 in Oldham alone, on account of loss in wages caused by the scarcity; and last year £10,000 was paid. This year a much greater loss will be involved.

The remedy lies partly in the extension of cotton growing in other parts of the world and chiefly in the British Empire. In a previous issue it was shown how Africa might enlarge the supply of cotton, but other parts of the world are also well fitted for the undertaking. With due encouragement India and Ceylon might grow a large quantity of cotton suitable for our manufactures and the West Indies can produce the finest cotton grown. Capital, organisation and transport are needed and the problem does not pass the wit of man. If a million bales of raw cotton could be added from these sources to the world's supply, then the recurring crises would pass away, and the Lancashire industry would secure that stability which is essential to its welfare. Further, it is obvious that Lancashire's hope of development rests on the extension of the purchasing power in the very markets from which this cotton might come. Empire cotton-growing would help Lancashire in assuring the supply and enhancing the demand. If an industry so harassed by the tariffs of its competitors is afraid to face the tariff remedy, it may at least do a good work for the Empire and itself by throwing its capital and energy into this great and practicable scheme. The circumstances of an industry which can barely make ends meet on an annual turnover of £9,000,000 are precarious enough to justify those who believe that in retaliation lies the sure and certain hope of Lancashire's salvation. But there can be no controversy around the proposition that Lancashire will do much to save its industry from danger if it will commit itself to the Imperial policy, and strive by all means, fearing not even the bogey of the preferential tariff to develop the cotton fields of the Empire.—The "Globe."

As regards "shibboleth" in the fiscal discussion it should be banned; so should "fetish" and also the "food of the people." One begins to hate the sight of them says the "Saturday Review." And there are others: we are beginning to have grave doubts whether "The Mother Country" may not have to be put in the same list: she is printed so often and so large that her children may be growing tired of the sight of her.

THE ENGLISH CRICKET SEASON.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CRICKET seasons in England in these days are sharply divided into two classes—those in which the Australians are touring in this country and those when they are absent. The five test matches here for interest and excitement stand in a class by themselves. The two picked and representative elevens of the world can be got together only for these games, because England can never send a thoroughly representative eleven to Australia. This year there was no Australian eleven in England consequently even apart from the weather the season was somewhat dull. The great international matches occupying as they do such a leading position have rather taken away popular interest in what was once the great match of the year—namely Gentlemen v. Players at Lord's—and an important county match like Middlesex v. Yorkshire, at Leeds, created far more popular excitement than any other match of the season. The apparently paramount claim of county cricket in some ways is to be deplored. If England is to beat Australia it is not only essential to have her best side, but it may be necessary for that side to be welded together by playing a few trial matches; but this seems to be impossible, owing to the claims of county cricket. This is a serious question, and when the Australians are next over here it will be worth careful consideration by the authorities, as all experience shows that an eleven may beat another that man for man is superior if they have had the advantage of frequently playing together.

Never, perhaps in the history of cricket have so many matches been ruined by weather as in 1903. Notwithstanding, the scoring has been high enough to make everybody wonder what it will rise to in the next dry season; and the belief that batting is difficult when the season is presumed to be more or less in favour of the bowler seems hardly to be true when the averages of Mr. Fry and others are considered.

The struggle for supremacy in the county championship has been very interesting, partly because there was not much to choose between the three leading counties, and partly because the almost monotonous regularity with which Yorkshire have lately secured the leading position was this year broken up. Middlesex went through the season with only one defeat; and, though they were not so good as the best of the recent York-shire elevens, they were nevertheless a very good all-round side; and it must also be remembered that their leading all-round player, Mr. Wells, was not able to assist them till August. Perhaps the great strength of Middlesex consisted in the all-round excellence of four of their leading players—Mr. Wells, Mr. Beldam, Mr. Bosanquet, and Trott; and Mr. Warner on slow wickets had much improved, and was a thoroughly sound and trustworthy batsman. J. T. Hearne once again showed what a fine natural bowler he was, and his work combined with that of Trott, Mr. Beldam, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Bosanquet put Middlesex on a higher bowling level than any other county except Yorkshire.

Sussex this year were a formidable side; their bowling was more efficient, and the wonderful batting of Mr. Fry and K. S. Ranjitsinhji made them a side that no eleven could treat otherwise than with great respect. Twice they defeated Yorkshire: and all through the season they have played with the confidence that comes from the knowledge that they had two such great batsmen whose efforts might be relied on to win or save a match. Mr. Fry, indeed, was the great batsman of the year.

Yorkshire as a side were far more uncertain than they have been for several years, and it was their batting that showed a great falling off. Mr. Jackson only played occasionally, and Messrs. Taylor and Mitchell were altogether lost to the county, and finally the state of health of Washington, an exceedingly promising professional, deprived the eleven of much of their batting strength. At the beginning of the year Rhodes was out of form as a bowler, and it was at this stage that they lost several matches. Later on he bowled as well as ever, and with the aid of Hirst and Haigh the bowling became so excellent that they seriously threatened the supremacy of Middlesex, whom they defeated in one of the best matches of the year—a match in which Lord Hawke as captain showed at once both his knowledge of the game and appreciation of the capacity of his side. The batting, however, lacked stamina, and a bad defeat from Sussex relegated them to third place.

Of the play of individuals the most striking feature of the season has been the fine all-round form of many of the players. This has always been a leading characteristic of professionals, but never to a greater extent than now. Hirst, Braund, Arnold, Rhodes, and J. Gunn are fine all-round players, and of these Hirst is the greatest, and it is impossible to speak too highly of him as a cricketer. He is, perhaps, the best bowler in England, one of the best fields, and good enough to represent the players of England as a batsman alone. Braund is the best of the leg-break bowlers, a beautiful field at slip, and an excellent bat and J. Gunn has developed into a slower bowler than he was, but on perfectly hard and true pitches probably even better than Rhodes. Besides the five mentioned there are Lockwood, Barnes, Cuttell, A. Herne, King, Trott, Llewellyn, and Relf among the professionals, and Messrs. Jackson, Wells, Beldam, Bosanquet, Mason, and Dowson among the amateurs. All these are excellent all-round players, and there is plenty of batting ability, though on difficult wickets there are no batsmen of quite the same class as Shrewsbury, Messrs. Steel, Webbe, and Lucas. The weakness of England is in fast bowling, and for this the hard work on the too easy modern wickets is probably the cause.

For the first time in cricket history an eleven selected by and under the auspices of the Marylebone Cricket Club is going to Australia, and the interest of this tour is greater than it was for anything that has taken place during the past season. As must inevitably be the case, several of our amateurs could not undertake the journey; and the loss of Messrs. Jackson, Fry, and MacLaren is undoubtedly a most serious one. Otherwise the team appears to be well and carefully selected, but possibly some men were chosen rather early in the season, and this has caused the exclusion of some players whose later performances seemed to qualify them for places. The weak point is the absence of a really first-class fast bowler with the exception of Hirst, who has not the speed of a Richardson or Jones, but of this article both England and Australia have none. Some of the players are an unknown quantity, such as Relf and Fielder; and though Hayward on Australian wickets hitherto has been second to none, still for the last two seasons he has been somewhat out of form, and he has been selected mainly on account of his past reputation; but it is quite on the cards that he may play fully up to his old form. Matches in Australia are played to a finish, and for this sort of match sound if somewhat slow batsmen who can play for hours seem to be essential. Knight was chosen because he fulfils this condition, and one or two more like him would have made the side stronger but of this type of player England has not many, because in three-day matches the fast, dashing bat is more useful. On the whole, however, though John Gunn has great claims to be included, the M.C.C. have chosen wisely, and it is much to be regretted that any jarring note has been struck. Mr. Warner has been asked, and has accepted the distinguished, though in some ways thankless, part of captain; and as such he is entitled to all the loyalty and support of both players and the county generally. Mr. MacLaren, however, seems to think that his right to act as captain of any English team both here and in Australia is paramount, and he has refused to go under Mr. Warner. Mr. MacLaren is a very fine batsman, and may be also a good captain but, after all, having taken up this position he has no right to complain if his credentials as to captaincy are examined. Mr. MacLaren has been captain over an English team in 14 test matches, and of this number two have been won, seven have been defeats and five have been drawn. Mr. MacLaren may be an excellent captain but surely these results do not give him a vested right to be captain of every representative English eleven to do battle against Australia, and it is much to be regretted that loyalty to the M.C.C. and the spirit of patriotism were not sufficient to make Mr. MacLaren consent to do his best under another captain and go to Australia and fight for the old country. Mr. Warner is at any rate in the opinion of most of those qualified to judge fully competent both as player and in knowledge of the game to act as captain and the good wishes of all will go with him this winter.—"Times."

WHILE out with his sweetheart at Sunbury, John Anthony Hayward, a seaman, walked into a pond and had to be rescued. Charged with attempting to commit suicide, he said he did not want to end his life, as he "had no particular reason to die." He was discharged.

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." All substitutes are inferior. Condy's Fluid is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A LIFE FOR A MINUTE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

THE terrible tragedy in which two gamekeepers lost their lives on Marsden Moor in Yorkshire will recall to the legal mind a point which sometimes arises in such a case with which the layman is not familiar. The nature of the charge to be preferred against the offender varies in the course of the twenty-four hours. If the offence can be proved to have been committed within the period following one hour of sunset and one hour preceeding sunrise, it is poaching. But if only 59 minutes have elapsed since the sun is timed to have sunk, or if the first second of the first minute of the hour proceeding sun-up has been entered upon, then the offence is only trespassing or unlawfully taking game. A man's life has hung upon this fine distinction.

SUNSET AND SUNRISE.

A case which is still remembered in the North turned upon this question. A Gamekeeper was found dead with the top of his head blown off, and his clothes scorched from the flash of a gun discharged at close quarters. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against a notorious poacher. Upon this charge he was committed for trial. There seemed no loophole of escape. Evidence was called to prove the firing of the shot, and the escape of the culprit from the scene of the crime, with the gun still smoking in his hand. Curiously, the very evidence which seemed certain to hang the man served to save his neck. The witness in cross-examination showed that before he heard the shot fired he had listened to the chimes the village clock. The time signalled by the clock marked the advent of the hour preceeding sunrise. Next second came the report of the gun. That proved that the man at the time was not poaching, but was trespassing in pursuit of game. Therefore the gamekeeper in trying to arrest him was himself committing an unlawful act, and, in a way, recording to the law's reckoning, brought his death upon himself. The capital charge had to be abandoned, and the life of the malefactor was saved—saved by a second.

A TALE OF THE ROARING FORTIES.

The terrible storms we have been experiencing will afford an appropriate setting to circumstances which will be recalled in by an advertisement in the "Times." In this month every year there appears a memorial notice of three sailor boys whose death aroused widespread sympathy and excitement some years ago. The sad little tragedy occurred in that terrible region of the Southern Ocean lying between 40 deg and 50 deg, south latitude, which the sailor has picturesquely christened the Roaring Forties. Here a ship's boy fell from a yardarm into the sea. Two apprentices with an able seaman at once put off in a boat to the rescue, and a third boy dived in afterwards. He was picked up and all four went after the other boy. At that moment a terrific squall swept down upon the ship. Ten minutes later the weather was fair and clear again, but of the boat and its occupants nothing could be seen. For three days the vessel cruised about the spot in vain search. Neither boy nor man nor boat was ever seen again. The sad story so moved people at home that the Government sent out a vessel to explore some rocks in the locality of the disaster, in the hope that by a miracle the unfortunates might have reached there. But no more was heard, and only the sad little memorial notice which appears each year in the Times recalls the story of the mystery.

IN A VOLCANO.

Aden, in whose hinterland rather startling events have occurred this week, possesses, besides its strategic value, a sentimental interest for Britons. It was the first addition of territory to the British Empire made in Queen Victoria's reign. It has had a strange history. They were daring mortal who first built it for the town stands on the crater of an extinct volcano, and all around are evidences still remaining of the fearful doings when the larger and lesser hills of the neighbourhood were in the habit of blowing their heads off periodically. The British flag flies to-day where once the Roman eagles stood, for nineteen centuries ago be. tere the Roman colony. The history of Aden is largely the history of the East. It was a great and flourishing mart for the bulk of Asiatic produce for many centuries. Then came the discovery of the Cape route to India, with a dwindling of Aden's importance. But with the increasing value of the Red Sea route its importance to England as a station to hold led to its being attacked and captured. A few hours fighting did it, and for the last sixty-four years it has formed part of the British dominions.

POST-MORTEM FESTIVITIES.

The unfuneral funeral which has been so much in evidence this week, is not so original a departure as is supposed. The brightly coloured hearses and the palls of gaudy hue have their counterpart in Chinese ceremonials. The approaching death of Li Hung was the signal for his being clothed in gay clothes for the grave. The dying man's friends sent a green official chair with eight black horses mounted as many life-size figures made of paper. As soon as Li's death was announced, the dummy outriders were set fire to, that they might carry to heaven the spirit of the departed statesman. Then they produced the the gaily-decorated coffin which Li had taken round the world with him, and commenced the death-festival proper.

RATTLESNAKES IN IRELAND.

Ireland is generally supposed to be metaphorically in the same boat with Ireland; it suffers from an entire lack of snakes. They mention St. Patrick in connection with this scarcity, and that best of saints must almost turn in his grave to hear the talk of a resurrection of reptiles in the land. For, according to the chief of our daily papers, and several of the Irish journal's, not only has one merry soul released a menagerie of rattlers at Blarney Castle, but rattles with snakes at the end of them are being encountered everywhere—the newspaper colums. Somebody seems to have enjoyed a complete interruption "have" The joke has been thoroughly worked. It various quarters of Ireland the rattle of the serpent has been heard in the land just as the swirl of the tail of its maritime cousin has been heard in the depths of the North Sea. The result is that quite a number of people are seeing things. If that irrepressible joker, Sir Frank Lockwood, were with us, his friends would immediately accuse him of the paternity of this latest snake story. There is something about these rattlesnakes that strikingly recalls the Rev. Tobias Boffin, M.A. (London),

AN IMMORTAL NOBODY.

Many men have wrought and toiled throughout a long life without attaining to anything like the fame that was won by the Rev. Tobias Boffin, M.A. (London) as to whom the most striking feature was that there never was no sich person. Mr. Birrell made use of an entirely imaginary name for the purpose of some observations in a party magazine, and a wave of Lockwood's wand caused the Rev. Tobias Boffin, M.A. (London)—that was the name—to spring into very real existence. The papers became filled with references to this mysterious cleric. He wrote a letter to the Press bitterly complaining of Mr Birrell's reference to him; he thrust himself into the Councils of the Party, attending—according to the reports—the famous Liberal conference at Leeds to discuss the fate of the House of Lords. His name appeared among the guests at a dinner given by the Eighty Club to Lord Kimberley and also in the advertisement columns of the "Daily News" as having united a couple in holy matrimony.

A TERRIBLE SPOOK.

Throughout this period Mr. Birrell tells us, he was receiving cards in the House of Commons acquainting him that the Rev. Tobias Boffin M.A. (Lond.) was in the lobby seeking him on important private business. Needless to say he remained wedded to debate on those occasions. When Parliament rose, the phantom still pursued him; a newspaper cutting arrived at his house recounting the following episode at a meeting addressed in the North Riding by Mr. Alfred Pease: Thereupon Mr. Boffin M.A. (London) came to the front, and expressed in strong language his regret that Mr. Alfred Pease had thought fit to allude to Mr. Birrells MP, as his honourable friend and a good Liberal. He went on to say amid considerable interruption, that for his part he would be ashamed to number amongst his friends such a man. The Chairman asked Mr. Boffin to postpone his remarks, and to allow Mr. Pease to continue. (Cheers, and Sit down, down Boffin'). Amid general disorder Mr. Boffin quitted the platform.

RE-COINED.

Two and a-half centuries have slipped past since Charles II. granted to William Penn, the Quaker, the forty-five and a quarter thousand square miles of North America which as Pennsylvania, has blossomed into the second most important State in point of population in the United States. But two and a half hundred years have failed to blot out certain idiosyncrasies, which, along with Christian virtues, the ancient British settlers took with them. The story of the extensive coining operations which have been carried on by prisoners in the Pennsylvania State, Penitentiary are a distinct outcrop of the practices formerly common in the old country.

WHITAKER WRIGHT PROSECUTION.

REMARKABLIE EVIDENCE.

DIRECTORS' "MEETING" WHICH WAS NEVER HELD.

THE hearing of the charges against Mr. Whitaker Wright was resumed at the Guildhall on Tuesday, (Sept. 15.). There was but a sparse attendance of the public at the commencement of the proceedings, but it increased as the day wore on. Mr. Wright entered the old Council Chamber, where the case was heard, at half-past ten, and until the arrival of the magistrate chatted affably with his counsel. Mr. Horace Avory, K. C., and Mr. Guy Stevenson appeared for the prosecution; Mr. R. D. Muir was counsel for the defendant.

The first witness was Mr. George Alexander Witcomb, manager for Mr. J. W. Vickers's advertising agency, Nicholas-lane, who stated that the report of the meeting of Globe shareholders, held in October, 1899, was, through his agency, published in the London newspapers. The expenses in connection with this advertisement, £433, were paid by a cheque signed by Mr. Wright. The report of the shareholders' meeting in December, 1900, was also advertised in the London newspapers, and the firm received £426 from the London and Globe Company in payment.

Mr. Harry E. Dorman, formerly clerk to Messrs. Phillips, stockbrokers, Cornhill, said that in September, 1899, the London and Globe was indebted to Messrs. Phillips to the amount of £34,750 on loan account against securities. In November, 1900, Messrs. Phillips had an account open with the London and Globe in Lake View and other shares. Subsequently to the 10th December, some of the shares which had been included in the share account were carried over for the Globe Company. On 5 h December his firm made an advance of £25,000 in cash to the London and Globe.

Mr. Avory: At whose request was that done? The witness: I don't remember, but I think it was the accountant's.

On what terms?—That it was to be repaid in two days with a procuration fee of two per cent.

Is that a new name for interest? (Laughter.)—Call it what you like.

If you call it interest, it was at the rate of 335 per cent. per annum?—I believe so.

TRANSACTIONS IN LAKE VIEWS.

Mr. Frank Denton, partner in the stockbroking firm of Julius Meyer and Co., gave some details of transactions in Lake View shares. At the end of 1900, his firm had an account with the London and Globe in respect of a number of Lake View shares, but they never consented, nor were they asked to do so, to transfer these liabilities to the Standard Exploration Company.

Mr. Charles H. Hale, of Messrs. Haggard, Hale and Co., stockbrokers stated that in December 1900, the London and Globe was indebted to his firm in the sum of £30,000 on loan account against securities. In reply to Mr. Avory, this witness also stated that his firm never at any time consented to the transfer of these liabilities from the Globe Company to the Standard Exploration Company.

INFLUENCED BY THE BALANCE SHEET.

Mr. George Whitehead, of Messrs. Whitehead and Chown, stockbrokers, gave evidence of a similar character, and stated that the publication of the London and Globe balance sheet in 1900 influenced him in dealing further in Lake View shares.

Mr. John Charles Millard, living at an address in Kent, said in the beginning of December 1900, he held seventy shares in the London and Globe Company. When he received and read the balance sheet of the company for that year he went off and bought fifty more shares. Replying to Mr. Muir, the witness said he had no experience in the buying and selling of shares. He bought them through his broker in the same way as he bought other shares.

A STOCK EXCHANGE WITNESS.

Mr. David John Stewart, deputy official assignee of the Stock Exchange, produced a list showing the market value of certain shares of the London and Globe in December, 1900. The total value of the shares in the list was £934,813. Some of the shares had no market value so far as the Stock Exchange was concerned, and against these in the list the witness had written "No value." Following on the default of the London and Globe Company a number of the members of the Stock Exchange were declared defaulters. In consequence of that the books of those members came into the witness's hands, and they had been examined by his clerks.

"Is there any trace of the transfer of the liability of the London and Globe to these members of the Stock Exhange to the Standard Exploration Company?" asked Mr. Avory.

"I cannot tell you that," was the reply of the witness.

A representative of Messrs. Robartes, Lubbock and Co., produced a letter written by Mr. Wright in September, 1899, asking for a loan of £100,000 to the Standard Company on the security of certain shares. The loan was granted and subsequently other loans were granted to the British America Corporation on the security of a large block of shares. One loan of £100,000 was not repaid until after the company had gone into liquidation.

A RELUCTANT WITNESS.

A Mr. Lloyd was called, but failed to answer. Mr. Avory said he understood that the witness was reluctant to leave his office, and he asked for permission to send a message stating that if Mr. Lloyd did not attend, a summons would be issued. The message was accordingly despatched.

A clerk in the Accountant General's Office of the G. P. O. produced a telegram handed in on March 5, 1903, addressed to Mr. Wright in Paris. Mr Muir objected to the telegram being put in until it was shown that it was relevant to the inquiry. Mr. Avory said he proposed to produce the reply also. The Alderman upheld Mr Muir's objection. The witness further stated that the telegram was in code, which he could not translate.

After the luncheon interval Mr. C. Lloyd, the reluctant witness, answered the call. He said he was the liquidator of the Victorian Gold Estates Company, and produced the share register of the company. He stated that Mr. Ellis, the nominee of Messrs. Robartes, Lubbock and Co., was the registered holder of 135,000 shares, which shares were transferred to the firm by the London and Globe when a loan of £100,000 was negotiated.

"VERY PARTICULAR ABOUT THE PUNCTUATION."

Mr. W. J. Hiam, formerly assistant secretary to the London and Globe and the British America Corporation said the reports of the meetings of the Corporation were taken from the financial newspapers and circulated among the shareholders. Before being sent out the reports in proof were submitted to Mr. Wright for approval.

Did Mr. Wright make any alteration in the reports?—Yes; he was very particular about the punctuation (Laughter.).

Did you say that was all he did to the reports?—Well, he might have put in an occasional "Hear, hear."

Which did not take place?—Oh, possibly it did.

Look at that "proof' of one of the meetings (handing the witness a paper.). In whose writing are the corrections?—Mr. Wright's.

At a meeting of the London and Globe on December 21, 1899, the witness continued, a resolution was passed authorising Mr. Wright and another director to buy and sell shares, the transactions to be reported to the next meeting. As a matter of fact the transactions that took place were never reported at any subsequent meeting.

ALTERING THE BALANCE SHEET.

Mr. Avory next put some questions regarding the report and balance sheet of the Standard Company. The witness was handed a proof of the report and asked if there were not alterations in it after the signatures of the directors had been printed.

The witness admitted there were alterations.

In whose handwriting?—Mr. Whitaker Wright's.

Does the balance sheet appear to have been altered verbally after it was signed by the auditors?—I should not say that. They must have been made aware of the alteration.

Are the initials of the auditors against the alterations?—No; there are no such initials on this document.

A BOARD MEETING OF TWO DIRECTORS.

Was there a board meeting of the Standard Company held on November 29, 1900?—Yes.

Tell me about it.—It was held in the luncheon room of the office late in the afternoon. Mr. Wright and another director were present. Was that a quorum?—Yes. And that is what you call a board meeting?—Yes. Was notice of that meeting sent to the other directors?—The directors always got notice of the meetings.

Who gave you the resolution to enter in the minute book confirming the purchase of 105,102 Lake View shares from the London and Globe?—I don't remember whether Mr. Wright dictated it to me or if it was ready-written out when I went into the board-room, but I entered it up in the minute-book.

A "MEETING" WHICH WAS NOT HELD.

The witness was further asked about a series of resolutions purporting to have been passed at the meeting of the Standard directors on Dec. 13, 1900. The auditor said the witness asked him about them and he promised to get them signed by two directors. The auditor wanted a meeting called directly but the witness said that could not be done as it would not be possible to get together the directors. Ultimately the resolutions were signed by two of the directors. As a matter of fact there was no directors' meeting on Dec. 13.

A meeting was held on Decemebr 20, when the only business done was the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the meetings on November 20 and December 13.

But you said there was no meeting on the latter date?—Yes; but the resolution of December 20 was passed as though there had been a meeting the previous week.

The names of two directors appear in the attendant's book under date December 13 as though they had been present at a meeting on that day. Were they really there?—To the best of my belief they signed the book for that date when they came the following week.

"A MILLION OR TWO DOES NOT MAKE MUCH DIFFERENCE."

On 29 November 1900, and 13 December, the balance at the bank to the credit of the Standard Company was roughly £2,000, and yet by the resolutions recorded on 29 November, the company was undertaking a liability of at least one million pounds?—That may be so.

In fact, over one and a half millions?—I know the figures are big; but I can't say the definite sum.

A million or two does not make any difference, does it?—It would to me. (Laughter).

LOSS OF A MILLION.

Mr. H. A. Malcolm, formerly an accountant in the service of the London and Globe, said in October, 1900, he became chief accountant to the London and Globe. At the end of 1899, there was a loss to the London and Globe on Lake Views of three quarters of a million and to the Standard of a quarter of a million.

Mr. Muir, after saying that he did not propose at that stage to call any witnesses, remarked that it must have been obvious to the magistrate that he had not attempted in any way to put forward the answer of the defendant to this matter, because he realised that to do that to any effectual extent would involve the expenditure of months of time and a good deal of money which in his opinion, would be much better deferred to a later stage of the case. He only made the observation publicly in view of all that had been stated publicly against his client. His side of the question remained to be heard.

Mr. Muir also asked facilities for examining all the books of the companies in the hands of the prosecution.

Mr. Avory said he would place no obstacle in the way of the defence having facilities for any proper and reasonable inspection of the books.

I AM ABSOLUTELY INNOCENT.

The accused was then formally charged, and in reply he said: "I have nothing to say at the present time, except that I am absolutely innocent of the charges made here. I reserve my defence with regard to the same until the trial of the case."

The Alderman then formally committed the defendant to take his trial at the next Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, allowing the same bail as before.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 5.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Long Causes.

190-01—Wadia and G—Heerjee Bhojrajee vs Rowjee Raghoonath and others—Mantri B and N.
221,03—Edgelow G and W—Shapurjee Sorabjee Dubas vs Eduljee Dinshaw Engineer and others—Mulla and M
329,03—Thakordas and Co—Ahamedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Rahimtoola Somjee ond others—Wadia and G.
138,02—Mansookhlal J and H—Moolji Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.
293-02—Payne and Co—The Badischi Auline and Soda Federich vs Tejpal Godu and others—Dikshit and D—For postponment.
595,00—Hiralal and D—Sitaram Sawlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co Ld—Dikshit and D.
155,02—Payne and Co—Mohanlal Karshan vs Gangaram Ramjee and others—Hiralal D.
671,01—Raghawaya and B—Hari Ualabh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Naraudas and others—Edgelow G and W.
279,03—Edgelow G and W—Soonamal Gangaram and others vs Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati and another—Bhaishanker K and G.
68,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova, widow and another.
76,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivraton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova widow.
333,02—Payne and Co—Shivshanker Gopaljee and others vs Jehangir Maneckjee Contractor—Pestonjee R and K
194,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdoola vs Pragjee Luxmidas and others—Edgelow G and W.
153,02—Mansuklal J and H—The Hon Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh vs The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and others—Edgelow G and W.
262,02—Mathubhai J and M—Tricumlal Sakurchand and another vs Lachmidas Narayen and others—Wadia G and Co, and D and T.
210,02—Madhowji vs Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hurgovandas Jagjivandas and others in person Mathubhai—J and M.
111,02—Craigie S and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Ld and others vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co.
360,02—Mulla and M—Champsey Harjee and others vs Bai Ratanbai widow.. Bhaishanker K and G.
573,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Rijibai widow vs Meghjee Lukmidas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

32-01—Man D and J Rakhmabai widow vs Rao Babadur D Krishnarao Dhwandhar—Captain and V.

For consent decree.

376-03—Crawford and Co—The Farbinfabriker Bayer and Co Limited vs Cama Ranji and Company—Dikshit and D.

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

41-02—Mulji C and V—Hyderkhan Dawoodkhan and other vs Kazi Mahomed Saleh Londay and others—Ardeser H D and Co and Inperso.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

614-02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beier and anoter vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.

Long Causes.

254-02—K D Shroff—Hurgowan Ramjee and another vs Bhutt Vallabhram Ratneshwar and other—Bhaishanker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard.
147-03—Tyabji D and Co—Valjee Morarjee and another vs Kessowjee Dewjee and another—Madhaojee V.
91-03—Crawford B and Co—Mathuradas Heerjee vs Jairam Heerjee and others—Kanga and P.—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

9-02—Smetham B and N—J F Fernandes and others vs B F Nunes—K B Mehta—Part heard.

Long Causes.

235-01—Payne and Co—Morarji Canji and others—Haridas Purshotum and others—Little and Co—Part head.
57-01—Matribhai J and M—Mahomed Haji Wydina vs Haji Ebrahim Haji Wydina—Arder H D and Co.
107-01—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Ebrahim Haji Wydina vs Mahomed Haji Wydina—Matubhai J and M.
312-03—Smithen B and N—J Duxbury and Co Limited vs Joseph Bensen Manning—Sorabji and J.
802-01—Captain and V—Noor Mahomed Cassum Mitha vs Shoikji Jamaluddin Desai.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE CROWE.

For an exparte decree.

328-03—Tyabji D and Co—Muchand Thakordas and others vs The B B and C I Railway Co and others—Crawford B and Co—Kanga and P A H D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

2-99—Ardesir H D and Co—Jacob Issac David and others vs. The Collector of Bombay—E F Nicholson (Revenue Judges Court.)
448-01—Malvi H and M—Narmadabai vs Purshotum Madan and others—Craig L and O.
634-00—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Movivahoo—vs Purshotum Dayal—Crawford B and Co.
604-02—Payne and Co—Sideck Hoosein and another vs Hajee Suleman Abdul Wahed and others—E G and W S B and H and Little and Co.
363-03—Unwala and P—Kaikhushru Burjorjee Choksey vs Karsendas Karamsey—Payas and Co.
523-95—Shamrao and M—Wallabai vs Godavsibai and another—P G S and M D D P.
638-01—Pestonjee R and R—Pestonjee Hormusjee Jal vs Rustomjee Hormusjee Jal—Jehangir and S.
300-03—Nanu and H—Haji Sharfudin bin Gulammahomed vs Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed Ismail—Sorabjee and J.
570-96—Framjee and D—Shaik Esea bin Khalifa vs Hoosen Oomer Jamal—Payne G S and M.
753(01—Payne and Co—Ibramim Hussum vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed—Kanga and P.
711-02—Maganlal and J—Peroshaw Ruttonjee Jussawala vs Shapurji Sorabjee Jussawala—K D Shroff.

THE POPE'S SISTERS.

THE sisters of Pius X., who lived with him in Venice, Anna, Maria, and Rosa, have arrived to take up their permanent quarters in Rome. A little apartment has been taken for them, not very far from the Vatican, modest but comfortable, where it is the general opinion they are going to be most unhappy, despite their anticipations.

Everything is against them. They may be said not to know a soul in Rome, while they are not of the stuff to make intimate friends for themselves in the class wherein the relatives of the reigning Pontiff would naturally move. They are kindly fresh-cheeked women of a certain age, unaccustomed even to wearing a hat; and their pleasure, up to the present, has been to make their brother comfortable. Here that occupation is gone, and they have not even household duties to turn to as, of course, they have sufficient means to keep plenty of servants. All this they already begin to realize, although it was their own choice to settle in Rome.

"But," said Maria on her return from the Vatican, "if that's the way we are going to see Beppi (the diminutive of Giuseppe) we might just as well have stayed in Venice." "Yes," replied Anna, "I thought we could at least go and see him when we liked, but the idea of passing those guards would keep me away. And the third added with a sigh, "It may be very nice to be a Pope, but it is not so nice to be a Pope's sister."

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Herr Albert Adankiewicz, of Vienna, proposes to use neurine in the treatment of cancer. The chemical name of this medicine is trimethylphenol oxydryle ammonium, and he believes it kills the microbes of cancer. It is, however, difficult to prepare chemically in sufficient quantity. He extracts it from dead fish. It is injected into the diseased tissues.

Mr. Emile Guarini, a "wireless" inventor of note, has sent wireless telegrams between persons by using their bodies as the antennæ, or air-wires, for transmitting and receiving the messages. According to a French scientific journal, he declares that with a sufficient energy of electricity (756 kilowats at a tension of 100,000 volts) it will be possible to annihilate a whole army of men over 15 miles distant.

In this way he seems to think war and its horrors will become impossible. In proof of his assertion, he has made experiments with continuous discharges, by which he has given his assistants wireless shocks of electricity, like those from an induction coil. It is only needful, he believes, to intensify the effects and work on a bigger scale to kill soldiers at a distance.

Herr Blochmann, at a recent congress in Carlsbad proposed to direct wireless telegraph messages like beams of light by means of lenses. It is known that a lens of glass, pitch, or paraffin will serve this purpose. Experiments of his prove that electric waves 20 centimetres long can be concertrated and directed by such a lens 80 centimetres across. The waves thus transmitted in a beam would, of course, be interrupted to make the signals like the beam of light in the well-known sun signal or heliograph. The signals would be received by means of another lens of the kind, and focussed on the detector. There would be no need for the antennæ, or air-wires, now employed which only dissipate the energy of the message.

At a recent meeting of the Academe des Sciences, Paris, M. Prillieux drew attention to a disease, of the tobacco plant called "black rot," &c., in different localities. It resembles the anthracnose of the vine, but is caused by a different parasite, or bacteria.

Herr Lehmann, a Germann specialist, states that straw can be regularly given to cattle as fodder if it is first heated for several hours under a steam pressure of three atmospheres, and two to three per cent. of natural carbonate of Soda, or natron added to it. The straw thus treated is more digestible than when raw.

M. Bybowski, Director of the Jardin Colonial, Paris, has cultivated the tropical papaw (carica papaya), and recommends other who possess a frame or greenhouse six to ten feet high to make the attempt. The plant has borne fruit since 1891. The yellow flesh of the fruit is not only edible but good for the digestion owing to the peptic papaine it contains. Colonists feeling their digestion bad eat papaws after dinner.

Commander Peary is to make another attempt on the North Pole. He is to start next July in a new steamer for Whale Sound, where he will embark Eskimos, then make his base at Cape Sabine, and his winter quarters at Grant Land. The following February he is to start over the pack ice due north, and hopes to reach the Pole in 100 days. His small pioneer party will be followed by a larger. Eskimo methods and men will be employed as far as possible.

Mr. R. J. Moss, in the "Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society," describes a specimen of dopplerite, found in the peat of Sluggan Bog, Drumsue, Antrim. When found it was like a velvety black jelly, and on drying resembled jet. It seems to have been formed from peat by oxidation.

According to Professor Crook, of the North Western University, United States, there is a deposit of diamonds between Chicago and Milwaukee. Seventeen specimens, weighing in all about 70 carats, the largest 21¼ carats, have been found. They are commonly white, green, or yellow, and occur in the sand or gravel of the kettle moraines, or in the beds of streams.

Mr. C. E. Hutchinson describes a "bolas-throwing spider" (Ordgarius Cornigeras Hentz), widely spread in the United States. It hides by day in trees and fences, and after dark begins its operations. The "bolas" is really a short length of spider line, with a ball or plummet of viscid matter at the end. The spider holds the bolas until a moth or likely insect comes within range, then swings the ball so as to lime and secure it.

M. Albert Londe has been able to take as many as eight separate instantaneous photographs of the phases or progress of a magnesium flash light. The total duration of the combustion was only nine-hundredths of a second.

It appears from the "Scientific American" that both the De Forest and the Marconi wireless messages during the Cup Race were interfered with by some scientific hooligan, as the Professor would call him. The Marconi and De Forest companies, though rivals, and working different systems agreed not to interfere with each other by not signalling simultaneously. But some outsider defeated their object. The journal remarks: Mr. Maskelyne's unknown imitator in this country, however went to a spiteful extreme in entirely interrupting with floods of profanity and obscenity, the news for which the public was eagerly waiting. The perpetrator of such a cowardly deed should be vigorously prosecuted, the act being similar to that of severing telegraph or telephone wires. The difficulty of apprehending such vandals will always be great and for this reason the question of safeguarding wireless messages should receive renewed attention. When Parliament meets in this country, perhaps some member will provoke discussion on the matter with a view to legislation.

An electric substitute for a whip has been invented by a Georgian mail carrier, who disliked opening the cover of his waggon to whip his horse, and found the intelligent animal appreciate the fact. Under the saddle he fixed two metal plates, or electrodes, in contact with the skin, and connected them by wire to a small hand dynamo in the waggon. The electric shock served the purpose, and any desired speed could be obtained. Our authority remarks that it is proposed to apply the device to ploughs in the Southern States, whereby both mule and plough-hand shall be automatically shocked every few minutes. We fancy we have heard of this invention before, but not, we think, in connection with somnolent negroes.

It is an old speculation that rhythm in music, &c., is connected with the beating of the pulse, and a writer in the "Popular Science Monthly" shows that, many of Beethoven's compositions have the time of a normal healthy pulse.

Calxia is a new material, consisting of albumen water, sulphate of magnesia, alum, baked sulphate of calcium, and borax. It is employed as a substitute for plaster and terra cotta—for example, in works of art, and such objects as tablets intended to bear a considerable weight.

During the recent hot weather in Marseilles some chlorate of potash exploded spontaneously, and the explosion was communicated to a line of barrels of the chlorates one after the other.

There are so few occupation which can be carried on by the blind that it is pleasant to learn that blind persons can very sucessfully learn and apply massage says the "Hospital." In Japan where massage is much in vogue the blind man who is otherwise healthy can always earn a livelihood and a notable feature of any Japanese town towards evening is the blind masseur as he walks along announcing himself with his peculiar sounding whistle in search of work which he can always find in plenty. There is now a text book in the Braille type which renders it possible for sightless pupils to materially assist themselves and their teacher during the course of instruction and to refresh their memory when they become independent. Mrs. Creighton Hale's book, The Art of massage, in Braile type, will help many afflicted people to take up useful and remunerative work.

Scientific men throughout the world are studying the properties of radium and methods of producing it and already it has attained high commercial value. The demand is due first of all to its use in therapeutics. It will however in the end be used to produce light. If its price can be brought down it will also be used to develop other forms of energy perhaps sufficient to drive motor cars and Railway engines. The world appears in fact to be the edge of grand discoveries in applied chemistry which may or may not increase its happiness. They will at all events increase man's dominion over Nature enable him to extinguish many diseases perhaps to grow too blades of corn where one grows now.

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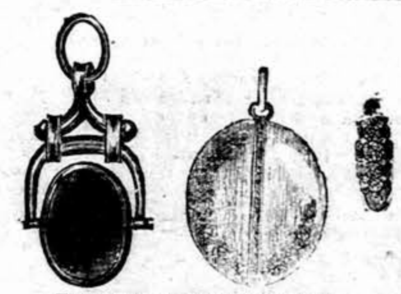

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.
CAPITAL (paid up)......Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.
CAPITAL.
Subscribed......Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund...... ,, 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital...... ,, 5,00,000
DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—
Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years......5 ,,
,, 1 Year......4½ ,,
,, 6 Months......4 ,,
,, 3 Months......3½ ,,
The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debentures Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further Information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—
Policies issued (Net)......4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period......£ 324,733
Annual Income......£1,311,091
Assets......£8,279,970
Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.
The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901......£15,722,696
Revenue for 1901......£ 3,308,103
The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses.
NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

RESTORED MANHOOD
The Rev. Joseph Hope will send a Prescription which is a GUARANTEED CURE to sufferers from any of the undermentioned diseases, or those which emanate from Exhausted Vitality, caused through indiscretions, excesses, overwork, &c., &c. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousand of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength and Vigour to the Weak. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England (Name this Paper).

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

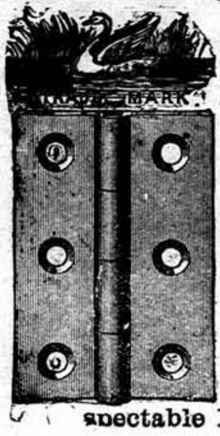
Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

CYCLISTS!

when you

"CLEAN THE SLATE,"

write upon it

Dunlop TYRES.
Dunlop RIMS.
Dunlop MIDGET OUTFIT

See this trade mark on air tubes and covers.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.,
49 Apollo Street, Bombay.
Telegrams, "Inflater," Bombay. Para Mills, Aston, Birmingham.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

Manufacturers:
KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., Ltd.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

HAIR DOUCHE

A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff, relieving Headache, etc.

PREPARED BY

V. FUCILE & Co.,

Hair Dressers and Perfumers,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper.
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by usings Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s., CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get **BISHOP'S**:

WEST END "GUARDS" WATCHES.

MACHINE-MADE, KEYLESS LEVER

Specially adapted for Railway Service, Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, or anybody requiring a watch for hard and rough wear, with all the qualifications of an accurate time-keeper.

Noted for their great strength and accuracy.

Are now in use on the Lines of several Indian Railway Companies, including the East Indian Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Madras Railway, etc.

Made in strong open-face nickel cases, with 2 inch dials, bold hands and figures, and in 3 qualities.

The Modern,	guaranteed for 2 years	Rs. 22
The Pioneer,	" for 3 "	Rs. 25
The Standard	" for 6 "	Rs. 32

The Berna, Keyless, Lever Watch. Made in medium and small size. A Watch officially adopted by the North-Western Railway Co., the East Indian Railway Co. and others, for use on their lines.

In Nickel Silver Case.		In Fine Silver Case.
Rs. 15	Open Face	Rs. 22
" 18	Hunting	" 26
" 21	Half Hunting	" 30

Supplied at above rates by V. P. P. to any part of India and Burma.

Illustrated Price List sent free on application.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.

BOMBAY 11, Hornby Road.
(OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.)

Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire:

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES:
B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Imparts an added flavour to all Meats, Game, Fish, Soups, &c.

None genuine without the Signature of Lea & Perrins in white across the red label.

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London

BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by Infants, Invalids, Convalescents and the Aged.

BENGER'S FOOD

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:—

"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider "Benger's Food" incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS by Chemists, etc., Everywhere,

FARROW'S "A1" GREEN PEAS

THE ORIGINAL PACKET.

Specially prepared for Boiling
COOK IN 15 MINUTES.

TASTE EXACTLY LIKE FRESH GATHERED PEAS,

Delicious Vegetable all the year round. The richest food the world provides and the cheapest. Contain double the nutriment of Beef. Far nicer than Tinned or Bottled Peas.

FREE FROM COLORING MATTER.

Store Keepers who are not stocking this quick selling Line may obtain SAMPLE GRATIS through British Agents.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
J. FARROW & Co., Boston, Eng.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of foulness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective [illegible] self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., [illegible] observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy [illegible] of married life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and [illegible] sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The [illegible] Johnson's Vetarzo Remedies Co., 8, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the names of [illegible], The New Brain and Nerve Food: ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH!

BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

BEST

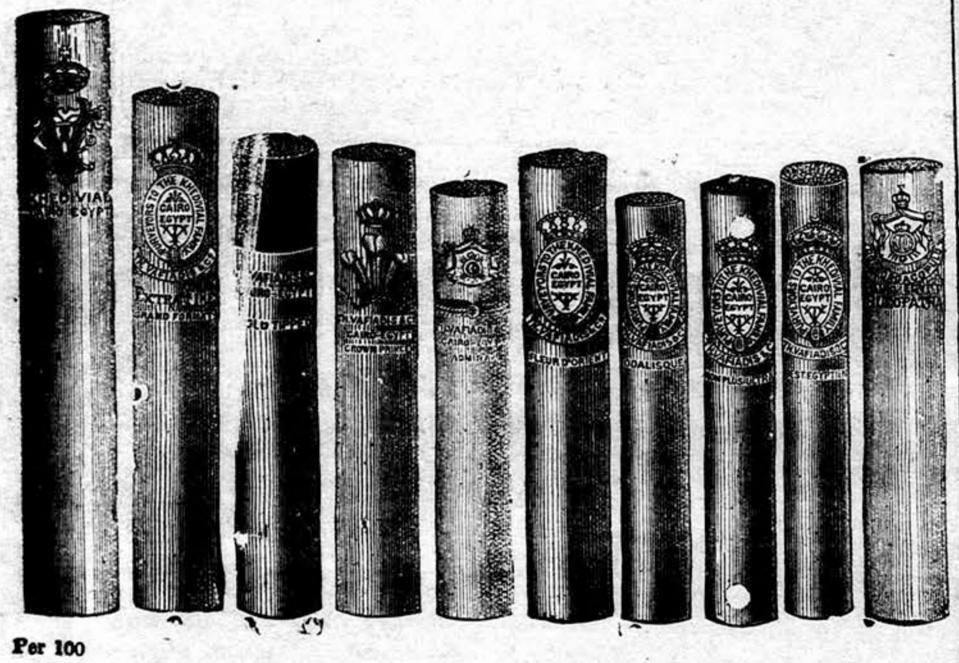
THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

CHEAPEST

AND UNEQUALED IN QUALITY COMPARED. AND LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST, BECAUSE THEY ARE

ALWAYS FRESH

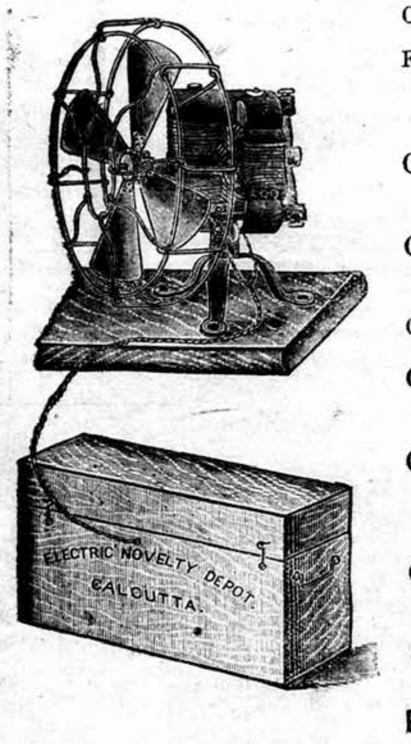
AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.



Per 100
Rs. 7 Rs. 5/8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 3/10 Rs. 3/8 Rs. 3/4. Rs. 2/12 Rs. 2/4

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

⅓ OF OUR LIFE IS SPENT IN BED.


ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT CALCUTTA.

ELECTRIC TABLE FANS.

Fan motor M. 9 in. brass blades, no guard.

Complete with Battery, wire and charge ...	Rs.	40
Do. Improved Motor, with guard ...	,,	60
Fan Motor K, superior quality and finish ...	,,	80
Do. larger size, best quality and finish ...	,,	100

Recharges As. 6 per cell.

ELECTRIC BELL SET.
Complete with battery, bell, wire and push ... ...Rs. 10

ELECTRIC SCARF PIN.
Complete with battery, lamp, cord and push ... ...Rs. 10

ELECTRIC ILLUMINATED ROSE.
Complete with battery, rose, cord and push ...Rs. 10

ELECTRIC WALKING STICK.
Complete with battery, cane, lamp and charge ... ...Rs. 20

ELECTRIC HANGING LAMP.
Complete with battery, box, lamp, wire, beautiful fancy colour shade and charge ... ...Rs. 20

"EVER READY" CYCLE LAMP.
Complete with battery, lamp, and reflector ... ...Rs. 20

ELECTRIC CARRIAGE LAMP.
Complete with battery, box, lamp, and cord ... ...Rs. 20

ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT
170, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET,
CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

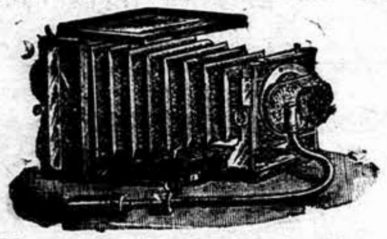


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PHOTO DEALERS.
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
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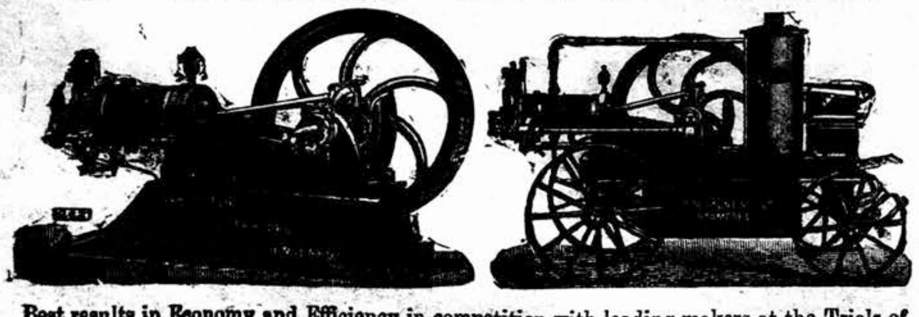
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

MAGNESIA

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & CO. LTD. STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

STERLING SILVER, Rs. 20.
NICKEL OR GILT Rs. 12.

THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistant to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
,, ,, Full Hunter	,,	45
,, ,, Half ,,	,,	50
18ct. Gold Crystal ...	,,	160
,, ,, Full Hunter...	,,	185
,, ,, Half ,, ...	,,	190

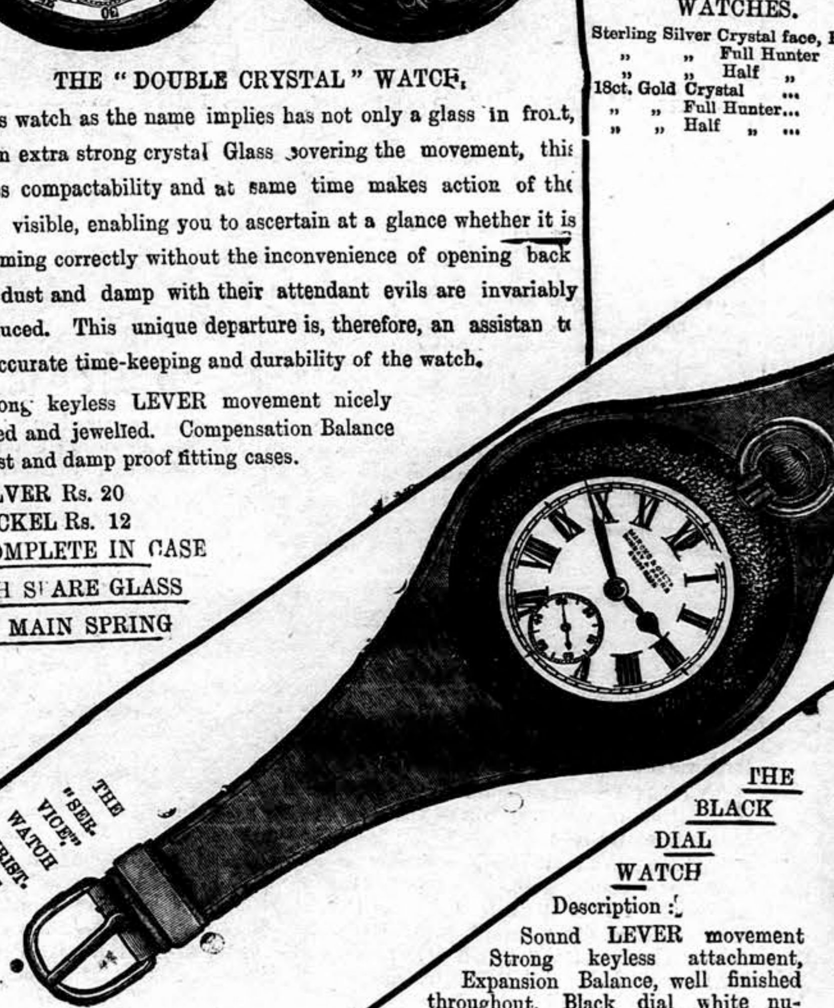
☞ LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES GOLD AND SILVER.

Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong Lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET
Silver Rs. 32
Nickel Rs. 25

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.



THE "SERVICE" WATCH WRISTLET.

THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.
☞ This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.
STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
REAL NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:

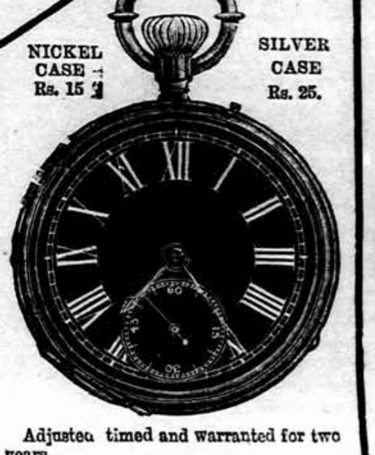
Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

Silver, Rs. 32
Nickel, Rs. 25

NICKEL CASE Rs. 15

SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

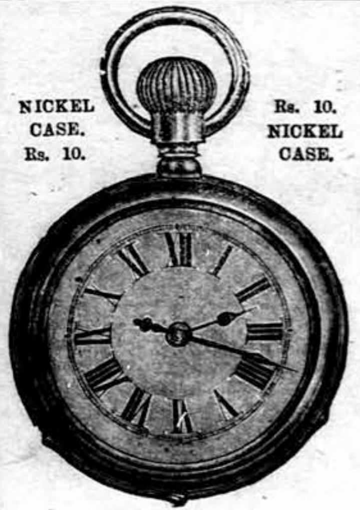


Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.

Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.



TINTED DIAL WATCHES.

Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

MARCKS & CO., LD., PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS & DIRECT IMPORTERS. **BOMBAY & POONA.**

R. DITMAR'S

NEW CATALOGUE

JUST COMPLETED AND ISSUED

POST FREE TO ALL MOFUSSIL BUYERS

ON APPLICATION.

The new Price list contains many patterns of Kerosine lamps of the latest style.

A GOOD SELECTION of ELECTRIC FITTINGS,

KEROSINE-HEATING STOVES, VERY NICE SILK AND LACE SHADES, ETC.,

ALL PRICES REDUCED!

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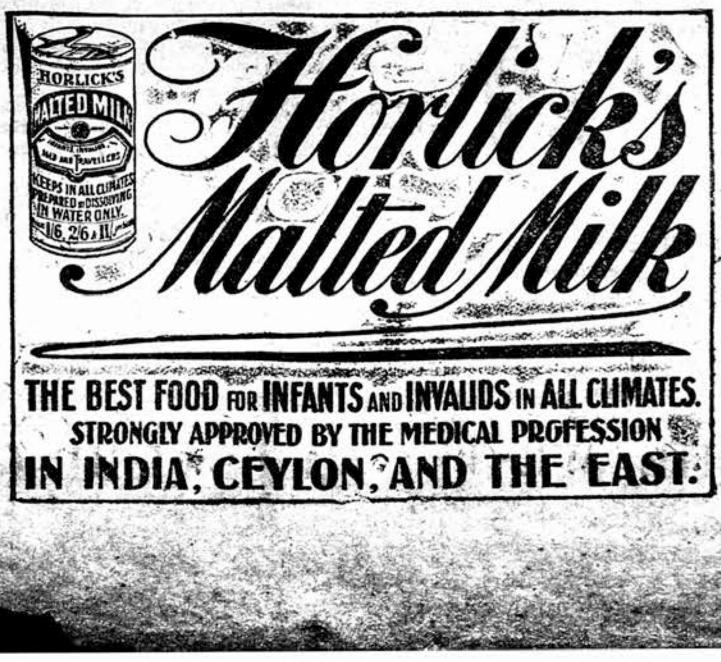

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